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President Bill Clinton, escorted by President Guntis Ulmanis, arriving in Riga, Latvia, on Wednesday in the first visit ever by a U.S. chief executive to that independent Baltic land.

Clinton Urges Fast Pullout By Russia From Baltics

In First Such U.S. Visit, He Also Asks Tolerance Of Civilians Who Stay

By Thomas L. Friedman

RIGA, Latvia — President Bill Clinton told a crowd of 35,000 Latvians gathered in Riga's central square Wednesday that he would rejoice with them when the Russian troops completed their withdrawal from the Baltics by the end of summer. But he also appealed to the Latvians to show more tolerance to the Russian civilians and retired military officers who want to continue living among them.

The Latvians — like their Baltic neighbors, the Estonians and Lithuanians — are putting heavy restrictions on citizenship for the roughly 800,000 ethnic Russians who have settled in their midst, alongside 1.2 million native Latvians.

The Baltic peoples share a deep resentment of the Russians, after nearly five decades of being occupied by them and stripped of their independence. In response, the Russians have been dragging their feet about withdrawing their troops from Estonia — the one Baltic state that still has no withdrawal agreement with Moscow — and have made threatening noises about "protecting" their citizens in the Baltic nations.

In his address under the "Fatherland and Freedom" monument, built in 1934 during the brief interwar period when Latvia was independent, Mr. Clinton said: "As you return to Europe's fold, we will stand with you. We will help you. We will help you restore your land. And we will rejoice with you when the last of the foreign troops vanish from your homelands. We will be partners so that your nation can forever be free."

Many Latvians fear that independence is fragile, and that if Russian residents were enfranchised, they would try to bring the country back into the Russian fold. Clustered in one central spot in the crowd were placards such as: "Occupiers and Colonizers Should Return Home" and "The Russians Invade Latvia to Destroy the Latvian Nation."

President Clinton flew from Washington directly to Riga and spent the day meeting with the leaders of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, before addressing the crowd in Freedom Square.

From Riga, he flew to Warsaw, where he dined with President Lech Walesa. On Thursday he moves on to Naples for the Group of Seven summit meeting. Throughout the past year, Mr. Clinton has been quietly trying to help President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and the Baltic leaders work out arrangements for the withdrawal of Russian troops by the end of August.

The implicit payoff is that the Baltic states will allow Russian officers who have resided in their territories for a long time, and ethnic Russians who have lived there for generations, to obtain citizenship.

On Tuesday, before flying to Riga, Mr. Clinton telephoned Mr. Yeltsin to brief him on what he would be doing — to avoid any misunderstanding — during his visit to Latvia.

A senior official said the Russian president wanted to withdraw his 2,500 troops left in Estonia by the end of August, but he

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Rabin and Arafat Move To Widen Autonomy

In Paris, Leaders Open Negotiations About Further West Bank Self-Rule

By William Drozdiak

PARIS — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, launched a new and critical phase of the Middle East peace process by opening talks Wednesday on autonomy for other areas of the West Bank and the fate of Palestinian refugees and 7,000 prisoners languishing in Israeli detention centers.

In the wake of Mr. Arafat's triumphant return to Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho, where Palestinian self-rule is now established, the leaders of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization met here to receive a United Nations peace prize and to embark on what they both described as a decisive period in their budding partnership.

But while Mr. Rabin urged that "peace must be built slowly, step-by-step," Mr. Arafat injected a note of urgency into the relationship. In a speech, he said that progress has not moved fast enough in recent months to surmount opponents of reconciliation. He insisted that it was necessary to make early progress toward solving even the most perplexing issues, such as the future of refugees, borders and the final status of Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat described as "positive, fruitful" a two-hour meeting that he held in the afternoon with Mr. Rabin and the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, to set forth the agenda in the next stage of the peace process. "A fresh impulse was given to peace," Mr. Arafat told reporters. "We

agreed on some major issues and some other issues will require more discussions."

In a separate press conference, Mr. Rabin said they had agreed to establish three committees to discuss:

- Outstanding issues in the transfer of power to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.
- The prospect of expanding civilian administration to Palestinian towns in the rest of the West Bank.
- Preparations for a conference with Egypt and Jordan on the destiny of Palestinian refugees in the diaspora.

The Gaza-Jericho phase was hailed by Mr. Rabin as completely successful, but the subsequent issues may soon pose serious challenges for his government and explain Mr. Rabin's caution.

As more land is turned over to control of the Palestinians, the Israelis will be forced to make excruciating decisions about the deployment of military occupation forces and their role in protecting more than 100,000 Israeli settlers in the West Bank.

In contrast to Mr. Arafat's hurry-up call to subdue skepticism among many Palestinians, Mr. Rabin counseled prudence and caution for the peace process. "One has to be patient," he said. "You cannot solve a conflict of 100 years in one month, two months or even six months."

In his speech later before receiving the \$150,000 Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize along with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres,

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Bonn Wants a Piece of Asia Trade

By Tom Buerkle

The German government has begun a concerted effort to turn Europe's focus toward Asia in order to benefit from the world's most economically dynamic region and to dispel Oriental fears of European protectionism, German and European officials said.

Bonn's policy, highlighted by the visit of Prime Minister Li Peng of China this week, puts the accent on deal-making instead of human rights, and aims to cast Europe as a less confrontational economic partner than the United States, officials said.

The Asian region "will remain one of the real powerhouses of growth and economic dynamism for quite some time to come," said Lorenz Schomeros, the se-

nior trade official in the Economics Ministry in Bonn. That dynamism holds the key to Europe's efforts to reduce its record unemployment rate of 11 percent, he said.

"We cannot attack these problems unless we accept cooperation with and competition from those Asian countries," he said.

In an unusually pointed rebuke, Economics Minister Günther Rexrodt criticized U.S. policy toward Japan as "maladroit" Wednesday and blamed Washington's tough tactics for the recent collapse in the dollar against the yen.

The German push is welcomed in most European Union countries, which recognize the need for a greater presence in Asia and fear falling behind the United States in the region.

In many respects the effort remains

more symbolism than substance, officials say.

Divisions between EU member states are blocking efforts to ease quotas on certain Chinese imports and to draft a new trade accord with the Association of South East Asian Nations, while Japan's political turmoil has delayed yet again a package of deregulation measures eagerly awaited by EU officials.

A spokesman for the European Commission in Brussels said Wednesday that the latest deregulation proposals from Tokyo last week were disappointing.

He expressed concern that the new government of Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama does not plan to present a comprehensive package of deregulation measures until March, nine months later

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U.S. Will Give Taiwan Leeway On Contacts

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is preparing policy changes that will give the government of Taiwan greater leeway in dealing with the United States than it has had for 15 years, administration officials say.

The changes, which await final approval by President Bill Clinton and could be announced in the next couple of weeks, would ease some restrictions imposed on Taiwan when the United States established diplomatic relations with its enemy, China.

The Taiwan government, meantime, has issued a "white paper" outlining its strategy toward China. (Page 5)

A Clinton administration official said that some of the procedures for dealing with Taiwan "have become anachronistic." He added, "The basic thrust of what we will do is to re-establish U.S. interests as the basis for relations with both Taiwan and China. What we're trying to do is establish some principles and a position we can use with both sides."

The administration's primary goal is to make it easier to conduct business with Taiwan, which is now the United States' fifth-largest trading partner and has more than \$80 billion in foreign exchange reserves, second in the world behind Japan.

Administration officials acknowledge that they have held up the proposed changes to see if they could minimize the fallout from China, which still considers Taiwan a renegade province.

"There is still some concern here about how the Chinese will react," admitted a U.S. official. "They're not happy with what they've heard."

Among the changes being proposed are:

- Permitting some U.S. cabinet officials to visit Taiwan and some Taiwan cabinet members to visit the United States. Al-

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RESCUE MISSION — A U.S. cutter pulling alongside a vessel jammed with Haitians moments before it capsized. Meanwhile, the United States sent four naval vessels and 2,000 Marines to the waters off Haiti. Page 5.

Kiosk

11 Die in Attack In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Gunmen opened fire Wednesday on vehicles on a road south of Johannesburg, killing 11 people and wounding 11 in what police called a "strategically planned" attack.

The police said about 10 people fired from the roadside, hitting five taxi vans and three cars.

The police said the attack appeared to be part of a taxi war involving rival drivers. They said a driver for a Zulu taxi operator was killed in the area earlier this week.

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	22.02	Down	0.38%
New York	3674.50		111.48
The Dollar			
vs. Mark	1.5779	previous close	1.5803
DM	1.546		1.5457
Pound	68.80		68.925
Yen	5.42		5.4175
FF			

Newsstand Prices	
Bohain ... 6.800 Din	Malta ... 35 c.
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Finland ... 11 F.M.	Oman ... 1.000 Rials
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Great Britain ... 0.85	Rep. Ireland ... 1.00
Great Britain ... 0.85	Saudi Arabia ... 9.00 R.
Egypt ... 5.000	South Africa ... R 6
Jordan ... 1.00	U.A.E. ... 8.50 Dirh.
Kenya ... K.S.H. 150	U.S. ... \$1.10
Kuwait ... 500 Fils	Zimbabwe ... Zim. 320.00

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Brazil Loses Leonardo

Brazil's Leonardo, sent off for elbowing U.S. midfielder Tab Ramos in the head during Monday's match, was banned Wednesday for four matches.

In addition, the Mexican and Syrian referees who came under heavy criticism for their handling of Tuesday's second-round matches were not named to officiate in the quarterfinals when FIFA made its selections.

Bulgaria In Quarterfinals

The Mexicans had more stars, more skill, even more players at one point — yet the Bulgarians had two more successful penalty kicks, giving them a 3-1 shootout victory in a game that had ended 1-1 after overtime.

Saturday's quarterfinal matches: Italy vs. Spain, in Foxboro, Massachusetts, 19:05 GMT; Netherlands vs. Brazil, in Dallas, 19:35 GMT; Sunday's quarterfinal matches: Bulgaria vs. Germany, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, 19:05 GMT; Sweden vs. Romania, in Stanford, California, 19:35 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 22 and 23

Are Some Labs Just Dogs? Breeders Snap at New Rules

By Sharon Walsh

WASHINGTON — Many of the country's dog breeders are hot under the collar because their Labrador retrievers aren't what they used to be.

Breeders and owners of some Labs, America's most popular breed of dog, are suing the American Kennel Club, saying that changes in the club's standards have made their championship dogs, well, just dogs.

At stake are millions of dollars in puppy sales and stud fees, the power of the organization that determines the championship status of all dog breeds and the livelihood of some dog breeders.

"The standard attempts to destroy something that's a result of 150 years of breeding," said H. Price Jessup, one of the dog owners in the class-action suit. "If it stands, we're all out of business."

The clash has not gone unnoticed outside dog circles. Anne Bingham, the senior official of the Justice Department's antitrust division, has opened an investigation into whether the actions of the American Kennel Club are anti-competitive.

The group of breeders and Labrador lovers suing the club are those who breed Labs with the stockier bodies and shorter legs that are favored by English breeders. Those on the club's side breed Labs with longer legs and bodies. The latter, often

called American Labs, also have narrower heads than their English cousins.

The shorter Labs, say their owners, are the more placid dogs that love to lounge at their masters' feet or play in the yard with the kids. When they retrieve, it's usually a frisbee, a newspaper or bedroom slippers.

The taller dogs are built to be the hunter's companion — retrieving ducks and birds under the most difficult conditions. They tend to be more high strung than the shorter dogs.

Because of the new standard, which says that male show dogs cannot be shorter than 22.5 inches (57.6 centimeters) and female show dogs less than 21.5 inches, breeders of the taller dogs have eliminated

much of their competition and will reap windfall profits, according to the complaint.

To owners of championship Labs, this is serious business. A typical championship Labrador — one that has accumulated enough points in Kennel Club-approved shows — is usually worth \$10,000 to \$20,000, and can bring as much as \$35,000. Stud fees are \$500 or more, and puppies go for as much as \$700.

But if a championship Lab no longer fits the club standard, he might as well be a pound dog, according to some breeders. His value as a stud dog will be virtually wiped out, and the price of puppies will drop to \$200.

Map of Bosnia: 'Moral Bridge' Is Abandoned

By Roger Cohen

GENEVA — In drafting and backing a new map for a territorial settlement in Bosnia, the Clinton administration has taken an extraordinary step: It has formally backed the handover to Serbs of towns

NEWS ANALYSIS

in which tens of thousands of Muslim civilians were killed, put in prison camps or evicted.

The map, a copy of which was shown to The New York Times, was formally handed to the Muslim-led Bosnian government and the Bosnian Serbs on Wednesday, and they were given until July 19 to respond.

The plan amounts to an attempt at compromise but also to an unusual moral leap for the American government and a map of the distance traveled by President Bill Clinton since he denounced Serbian acts of "genocide" and called for decisive U.S. action in Bosnia when he was a Democratic candidate.

Among the towns to remain in Serbian hands is Prijedor, in northwestern Bosnia, a place in which a United Nations commission on war crimes last month estimated that 52,811 people, mainly Muslims, had been driven from their homes or killed by the Serbs.

These acts, the commission said, qualified as "a crime against humanity" and

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Surge of Squatters Upsets Mandela's Housing Plans

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

SEBOKENG, South Africa — It was here, on a dusty stretch of veld south of Johannesburg, that Jacob Raboboko and his flock of 300 established a ramshackle settlement three months ago. They called it Canana — Canaan in the Sotho language — for the promise that the land held in their quest for a home of their own.

Three months later, Canana is less a promised land than a crowded squatter camp of 3,200 people whose presence is a sign that the new government of President Nelson Mandela cannot move fast enough to make good on its promise of housing for the poor.

It serves as one more example in an outbreak of "land invasions" by landless blacks who see the new order in

South Africa as their chance to stake a claim to their own piece of ground. Throughout the country, squatter camps are popping up like mushrooms after a summer storm.

The settlements have been going up on public and private lands, on empty spaces near black and mixed-race townships and white suburbs. They have even grown near the downtown areas of cities like Johannesburg. Canana sits on property owned partly by the provincial government and partly by a private company.

In and around Johannesburg, the camps are less the result of an influx of blacks from rural areas than they are a result of an acute shortage of low-income housing. Poor blacks who for years have been sharing dwellings in the townships or living in shacks built

in homeowners' backyards are using the uncertainty of the new order to fulfill the dream of owning their own land.

But in doing so they are provoking the wrath of nearby homeowners — white and nonwhite — who are concerned about property values. And they are disrupting the government's plans to build low-cost housing, in which landless people place their names on waiting lists until the homes are completed.

There are no reliable estimates of the number of squatter settlements that have sprung up in recent months. But the Housing Minister of Pretoria, Witwatersrand-Vereeniging — the province that includes Johannesburg — warned recently that there had been "an alarming upsurge" in illegal squatter shantytowns.

The government appears to have been taken off guard by the upsurge in land invasions. In the recent election campaign, it promised to build a million housing units over five years, but it does not seem to have a short-term strategy to deter land grabbing.

In early June, after homeowners complained that a newly built shantytown would drive down property values, the Johannesburg City Council, controlled by the Democratic Party, sent the police to demolish the shacks.

While the council's action was condemned as racist by the African National Congress, Housing Minister Joe Slovo issued a statement saying that the government "is committed to respect constitutional rights in land against any unlawful infringement and unlawful occupation. Squatting cannot be condoned."

But if the camps bespeak a kind of anarchy, settlements like Canana have somehow evolved into structured communities.

The community is run by a committee made up of some of the original settlers. The committee has laid out wide swaths that are to be used as streets, and marked off lots.

Newcomers are assigned numbers that are painted on the outside of their corrugated iron shacks so that one day the postal service will be able to deliver mail.

The committee charges a one-time residence fee of 20 rand which it says it uses to buy rubber tubing and faucets. Leaders of the camp say they are tapping into a nearby main and that they intend to provide water to the camp dwellers.



Thousands of refugees, who were herded into a Kigali school Wednesday by rebels sweeping the city to crush resistance.

Rebels in Rwanda Move to Set Up Rule

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The victorious Rwanda Patriotic Front appeared Wednesday to be moving toward an agreement to form a government with members of the majority Hutu tribe on condition that they be untrained by allegations of genocide.

Having earlier armed and backed the Rwandan government against the Tutsi-dominated Patriotic Front, France on Wednesday bowed to the inevitable and accepted the Front's demand to form the next government.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Paris, Richard Dugué, said France supported a process "founded on power sharing in Rwanda, while obviously excluding those responsible for the massacres."

The Patriotic Front accuses France of protecting mass murderers in the refugee security zone it has established in the southwest of the country. Hundreds of thousands of Rwandans, mostly members of the Tutsi minority, have been slaughtered in the last three months.

The New York-based Human Rights Watch urged President François Mitterrand in a letter Wednesday to round up killers known to be in the security zone. It warned that any government including such murderers would doom Rwanda to a continuation of the horrors of the last three months.

France helped defend the government after Patriotic Front fighters, many of them the sons of Tutsi who fled the country during the power struggles of the 1950s, invaded

Rwanda from Uganda in October 1990. The ensuing civil war was ended by the Arusha agreement signed last August. But the death in an air crash of President Juvénal Habyarimana in April just as he was about to put the agreement into effect plunged the country into civil war again, and touched off the wave of genocide by militant Hutu militias seeking to eliminate Tutsi and moderate Hutu.

In Kigali, the Rwandan capital, the Patriotic Front commander, Paul Kagame, indicated the rebels were willing to accept a power-sharing agreement in line with the Arusha accords.

The prime minister-designate under that agreement, Faustin Twagiramungu, a moderate Hutu, told Agence France-Presse in Brussels that he had agreed to form a national unity government at the request of the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Kagame said that the rebel movement would announce the formation of a "broad-based national unity government" within the next few days. He said that the Patriotic Front

would "share power with the political forces not responsible for the genocide." The rebels, he said, would declare a ceasefire after consolidating their hold over the eastern half of the country.

The Front's policy appeared to reject any participation in the national unity government by members of the interim Rwandan government at Gisenyi, in the northwest of the country, which the rebels describe as a "clique of killers."

Although Patriotic Front forces were only a few kilometers from forward French positions, there was no indication Wednesday that they were seeking to challenge the lightly defended security zone.

An Associated Press report from the zone said that an estimated 400,000 people who have sought refuge there were desperately short of food, shelter and medicine.

The commander of the residual UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda, Major General Romeo Dallaire of Canada, said Wednesday after talks with rebel leaders that he was confident a cease-fire would soon be achieved.

He said it was important to get a cease-fire in place as quickly as possible to prevent the risk of a clash between the Patriotic Front forces and the French.

The Patriotic Front "has stated to me it is not looking for a fight with the French," General Dallaire said, "and the French commander assured me today that he, too, was not looking for a fight."

The European representative of the Patriotic Front, James Rwego, said, however, that the rebels remained committed to pushing the French out of Rwanda "diplomatically, politically and even militarily."

In Brussels, the Belgian defense minister, Léo Delcroix, said the government would back Mr. Twagiramungu if he succeeded in setting up a government.

Mr. Delcroix severely criticized France's politics in Rwanda, which he said had gone beyond humanitarian intervention.

Brother of Hirohito Says Army Censored Speech on Atrocities

Reuters

TOKYO — The brother of the late Emperor Hirohito, in an dramatic interview published Wednesday, said military chiefs suppressed copies of a speech he made in 1944 denouncing Japanese troop atrocities in China.

Prince Mikasa, 78, told the daily Yomiuri Shimbun he spoke out at the end of an eye-opening one-year assignment as staff officer with Japanese expeditionary forces in Nanking, now Nanjing.

Among incidents that shocked him, he said, was being told by a young officer: "The best way to train new recruits is to have them undergo bayonet practice using prisoners of war. It helps them acquire guts."

Prince Mikasa said he was moved to write the speech, which denounced the army's "policy of aggression," because atrocities committed against the Chinese people appalled him and because of "an irresistible desire for an end to the war."

"I heard that it was regarded by the general headquarters as 'dangerous' after I left the headquarters, and that copies were confiscated and destroyed," the prince said.

One copy did survive, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported. It recently came to light after lying for half a century in the library of Parliament.

Controversy continues to rage in Japan over the Japanese war across Asia and the Pacific. It was not until 1993 that a Japanese leader, the newly installed reformist Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, dared to say publicly that Japan had fought a war of aggression in Asia.

For decades, the ultraconservative Education Ministry had ordered publishers of school

history books to whitewash accounts of incidents like Japan's germ warfare experiments in Manchuria and the 1937 "Rape of Nanking."

China says Japanese troops slaughtered about 300,000 civilians, many of them women and children, after storming Nanking. The 1946-48 Tokyo war crimes trials estimated that more than 155,000 had died.

Yet, some prominent Japanese politicians still deny the incident ever happened.

Prince Mikasa told Yomiuri Shimbun that the debate on how many Chinese were killed in Nanking missed the real issue.

"The Chinese [characters] for 'massacre' mean 'killing people in a cruel manner,'" he said. "If you kill prisoners in an atrocious manner, that is a massacre. The number is not the issue."

The newspaper asked Mr. Mikasa if he had told his brother, the emperor, about what he had seen and heard in China.

"As far as I can remember, I didn't talk about the document with the emperor. But when I met him, I did report on the China situation in bits and pieces," he said, adding that he once showed Hirohito some Chinese-made films about Japanese atrocities.

The extent to which Emperor Hirohito supported or passively approved of Japan's military expansionism from the 1930s has been a bugly controversial topic since the war ended in 1945.

Emperor Hirohito, who died in 1989, was once asked at a news conference: "What do you think of your own wartime responsibility?"

He angrily responded: "That is a literary expression and I have not studied literature."

WORLD BRIEFS

North Yemeni Forces Take Control Of Some Key Points in Central Aden

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni forces entered outlying but heavily populated districts of Aden on Wednesday in what appeared to be a final push to overthrow the southern Yemen state.

Residents said troops loyal to the northern military president, General Ali Abdullah Saleh, appeared to be in control of the so-called Caltex circle that commands the approaches to central Aden. There was no immediate word on casualties, but residents said dozens of people had been killed or wounded.

The advance into the southern stronghold coincided with the reported northern capture of the major southern oil field and the town of Mukalla, the second-largest southern city after Aden, which has half a million people.

Residents said northern troops backed by tanks met strong resistance in Mansoura, but machine-gun fire and rocket exchanges eased when they reached the police station and the offices of the Yemen Socialist Party, the South's main political grouping.

Nigeria Charges Abiola With Treason

ABUJA, Nigeria (AFP) — Nigeria's military government charged the opposition leader Moshood K.O. Abiola with treason Wednesday in a specially created federal court, witnesses said.

Mr. Abiola, who was taken to the court in an armored police van under heavy security, pleaded not guilty.

The police had earlier arrested Frank Kokori, the secretary-general of Nigeria's main oil and gas workers' union. The arrest was reported as his union, the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, entered the third day of a strike to pressure the military government of General Sani Abacha to hand over power to Mr. Abiola. The opposition leader is widely believed to have won a presidential election in June 1993 that later was declared void.

Turkey Deplores Greece's 'Hostility'

ANKARA (Reuters) — Turkey, mourning its diplomat slain by gunmen in Athens, said Wednesday that Greece must stop tolerating "terrorism" and end what it called a policy of hostility toward Turks.

"The present atmosphere in Greece is a threat to itself, its neighbors and the European Union of which it is a member," a spokesman for Turkey's Foreign Ministry said. "It is time to put a stop to this. Otherwise Greece will be held responsible."

Greece's left-wing November 17 guerrillas claimed responsibility for the attack Monday on Mr. Spilioti, 46, who died after three gunmen shot him as he went to work.

India Sets Reward for Bomb Suspects

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India's federal investigating agency announced \$50,000 rewards on Wednesday for the arrest of two key suspects in last year's Bombay serial bombings that killed 317 people.

The Central Bureau of Investigation said the rewards would be paid in foreign exchange for information that could lead to the arrest of the alleged masterminds of the conspiracy, Dawood Ibrahim and Abdul Rajak Memoo.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Brings Chaos to Italy Airports

ROME (Reuters) — A strike by cabin crews at the Italian state airline Alitalia over pay and working conditions brought chaos to Italian airports on Wednesday, and irate passengers faced several more days of disruptions.

Hundreds of travelers, many on their way to summer vacations, lined up at check-in counters only to be told that hundreds of flights had been canceled.

Air traffic controllers in Milan were to strike Thursday, and controllers throughout Italy were to do so Friday in a move that also threatened to halt many flights. All of Alitalia's ground and air staff are expected to strike on Monday.

Spain's wildest fiesta, San Fermin, started Wednesday with the traditional firing of a rocket over the heads of thousands of people crammed into Pamplona's central plaza.

Air Inter employees have called a one-day strike for Tuesday to back their concern that increasing competition threatens the survival of the French domestic airline.

Private cars are being barred from central Athens following forecasts of hot, windless weather in a bid to prevent a buildup of air pollution. The measure will be in effect from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Thursday. Only taxis with odd-numbered license plates will be allowed into the city center. Temperatures of up to 38 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) are forecast.

Fear of a New Coup Sweeps Phnom Penh

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — A senior Cambodian government official, Sin Sen, and the chief of police protection were arrested Wednesday in connection with a coup attempt over the weekend, and many officials stayed away from their offices as fear of another coup attempt swept through the capital.

Authorities arrested Mr. Sin Sen, one of four secretaries of state in the Interior Ministry, at the airport on Wednesday as he was about to board a plane to leave the country.

The police official was not identified by name.

The arrests came three days after the plotters of the attempted coup, Sin Song and

Prince Norodom Chakrapong — a son of King Norodom Sihanouk — were arrested and, in the prince's case, expelled.

Diplomats and aid agencies were warned of another possible coup attempt, and Interior Minister You Hocky said armed personnel carriers would patrol the capital "as a precaution."

Dozens of guards armed with M-16 rifles blocked the streets around Mr. Sin Sen's house late Wednesday as others searched it. They emerged just before dark with five sacks filled with guns they had found.

Khieu Kanharith, secretary of state in the Information Ministry, said a number of people were being questioned.

Carter Doubts Koreans Will Yield Reactor Rods

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Former President Jimmy Carter said Wednesday that North Korea would probably not agree to give up the used nuclear fuel rods it has removed from its atomic reactors.

"The important thing now," he said, for the rest of the world, "is that you don't let any more plutonium be processed."

Mr. Carter's personal diplomacy last month led to an agreement for the first summit meeting between North and South Korean leaders since the peninsula was split in two at the dawn of Cold War.

In a visit to reclusive North Korea, he spent three days talking to President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Carter took time during a weeklong trip to Japan this week to report on his conference with President Kim and offer his views of the dispute over North Korea's nuclear development program.

With the U.S. and North Korea scheduled to begin high-level talks in Geneva this week, there has been a disagreement over what the United States should demand of the North.

Some analysts say Pyongyang should be required to surrender its current stocks of plutonium, plus its used nuclear reactor fuel rods, which could be processed into more plutonium. But Mr. Carter said the demand for the fuel rods would probably be rebuffed.

"If North Korea does comply with the Nonproliferation Treaty, and permits required inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency," Mr. Carter said, "to require that the fuel rods be moved to another country is probably something they can't accept, although I wish they would."

Mr. Carter said there was no evidence that North Korea had built a nuclear bomb.

"I have been briefed in detail by the U.S. intelligence services, and I've never heard any allegation that North Korea has built an explosive nuclear device," Mr. Carter said. "At worst, they've got enough plutonium to make one explosive device."

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Investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board checking part of the wreckage of USAir Flight 1016.

Flight 1016: Every Traveler's Nightmare

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Shortly after the pilots tried to abort their landing amid torrential rains and gusting winds, USAir Flight 1016 was slammed to earth in a way consistent with what a wind shear would cause, according to a National Transportation Safety Board spokesman.

A board member, John Hammerschmidt, also described to a news conference the desperate efforts of the pilots to gain altitude around 6:42 P.M. Sunday. The jet, a DC-9-30, experienced "a severe sink rate" just after it veered to the right and tried to circle Charlotte/Dou-

glas International Airport, Mr. Hammerschmidt said. It then crashed, killing 37 people and injuring 20.

Interviews conducted with the pilot and first officer on Tuesday, along with information from the cockpit voice recorder, tower communications and other data have allowed investigators to put together a chilling chronology of every traveler's worst nightmare: a sudden, vicious storm that kicks up at almost the instant a plane is thundering in for a landing and brings catastrophe.

It will take the safety board 9 to 12 months to complete its investigation, and officials stressed that they had not yet

determined the cause of the crash. Investigators do not know whether the plane flew into a wind shear, and if it did, whether the pilot's response or a mechanical failure might have contributed to the crash.

But Mr. Hammerschmidt said the accident was consistent with wind shear. And investigators were able to assemble an almost second-by-second account of Flight 1016's last two minutes as it roared into a storm.

At a news briefing Tuesday night, Mr. Hammerschmidt said the captain, John Greenlee, 38, decided to abort the landing after the plane suddenly flew into what Mr. Greenlee de-

scribed to investigators as the most rain he had ever seen. The rain kicked up just as he received a wind-shear warning from the control tower at around 6:41 P.M.

But shortly after he ordered a circle of the airport at maximum power, the plane plummeted. At that point, Mr. Greenlee hollered, "Firewall throttles" and he and the first officer, James Hayes, 41, who was flying the plane, both pushed their throttles to over-rust settings. But they next heard a warning of an impending stall, heard an alarm system saying "terrain," meaning they were nearing the ground, and then felt three ground impacts, the second one severe.

On Health Plan, Small Business Says No!

Intense Drive Against Paying Premiums Is a Blow to Clinton

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Federation of Independent Business did not need to engage in soul-searching debate on health care.

Almost from the moment President Bill Clinton's plan was announced, the lobbying group representing small-business owners knew what it wanted to do — kill the requirement that employers buy health insurance for their workers.

For months, the federation chipped away at the Clinton proposal and its supporters. The group organized meetings in Montana to put pressure on Senator Max Baucus, and started an intense and costly phone and mail campaign against Senator G. Kent Conrad of North Dakota. Both senators are important Democrats on the Finance Committee.

The federation also cajoled Representative W. J. Tauzin of Louisiana and played hardball with Representative James C. Slattery of Kansas, Democrats who serve on the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

By the time they were done, the federation's lobbyists had helped tie the Energy and Commerce Committee in knots, so that it never even finished work on a health bill.

And when the Senate Finance Committee approved a bill that deleted the employer mandate, the deep consternation in the White House was matched by the jubilation on the seventh floor of an office building halfway between the White House and Capitol Hill where the federation has its headquarters.

More than any other single lobby or trade association, the federation can take credit, or blame, for making it increasingly unlikely that Congress will approve employer mandates, the requirement that businesses pay for their workers' health insurance, which is at the heart of Mr. Clinton's promise of universal health coverage.

The federation has waged a 14-month war against this crucial element of the Clinton health plan, and with a membership of more than 600,000 small-business owners concentrated in the rural South and West, it is a formidable legislative force.

Besides its impressive membership rolls, the small-business federation has learned to use technology in innovative ways to help focus its resources on individual members of Congress. It has organized huge overnight telephone campaigns directed against lawmakers on the day of crucial votes.

"We made the decision to fight this health plan earlier than almost anybody else did," said John Motley, the organization's chief lobbyist. "One of the things that enabled us to be so successful on this is that we got our message out long before the calliope of voices on the issue was able to drown us out."

The heart of the federation's strategy is simple:

Step 1, decide which senators and representatives will be the swing votes on the committees charged with health care issues.

Step 2, mobilize small-business owners who are influential in their states and dis-

tricts and are willing to deliver a rock-hard message.

Step 3, take the people from Step 2 and aim them at the people from Step 1.

"There's no magic to this," Mr. Motley said in an interview. "Our strength is that we have a large membership that is homogeneous in that it represents Main Street businesses in this country who are struggling to keep the doors open."

Whether that is an accurate or highly romanticized view of the members of the Motley organization, it is a group that demands greater attention on Capitol Hill than most.

"To many of these districts, you go along the main shopping street and almost every store has an NFIB sticker in the window," said a senior congressional staff aide involved in the health care legislation.

Last week, two days before the Senate Finance Committee voted on a bill without employer mandates, the House Energy and Commerce Committee gave up its efforts to approve any health care bill.

It was a bitter blow for the committee's chairman, Representative John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who dreamed of playing a major role in enacting universal health care legislation ever since he was a teenager and saw his father, a congressman, fail in that venture.

A major reason that Mr. Dingell gave up was an inability to get his fellow Democrats on the committee to approve employer mandates.

It became apparent early that the federation and the Clinton administration would be barbed adversaries.



POLITICAL NOTES

Sexism Skirmish at Pentagon Bookstore

WASHINGTON — The battle over sexism in the U.S. military has reached ground zero: the Pentagon bookstore. At a time of greater sensitivity toward sexual harassment in the armed services, a handful of service members are objecting to the prominent display of a sales rack for Penthouse and Playboy magazines in the store.

The bookstore, a privately owned business that leases space from the Defense Department, has sold Penthouse and Playboy for several years.

"If they want to sell that stuff, let them sell it outside, but it's inappropriate here," said a male air force lieutenant colonel, who asked not to be identified because, although the military has taken strides in women's matters, it has not moved so far that such a view is not risky.

"I just don't think it's in keeping with the effort this department has been making to eliminate attitudes and behaviors that are degrading to women," said a female army officer who also spoke only on the condition of anonymity. (NYT)

Christopher Plays Down Dismissal Talk

GENEVA — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher says there is no "artificial deadline" by which President Bill Clinton might decide whether to replace him. Mr. Christopher was asked about a report in Sunday's Washington Post that Mr. Clinton had decided to wait until the end of the year to decide whether his administration's much-criticized performance in international affairs merits replacement of Mr. Christopher.

"There's no artificial deadline as far as I'm concerned," Mr. Christopher said. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Michael Barnes, adviser to the deposed Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, on the new U.S. policy of refusing entry to Haitian refugees, who will instead be sent home or to other Caribbean nations: "For the people of Haiti who are trying to escape from the reign of terror, this is a step backwards." (AP)

Away From Politics

Three of every 10 slaying victims in New York City had cocaine in their systems, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association. Young women had an even higher incidence. The journal, reporting on a study of 4,296 homicide deaths in 1990 and 1991, said a higher rate of cocaine use, likely was part of the reason young black

and Hispanic men are more likely homicide victims.

A drive by Dr. Jack Kevorkian to put the issue of assisted suicide before Michigan's voters this fall has apparently fallen short. His supporters need 256,457 signatures by next Monday, and are about 50,000 short. "I'm pretty sure we won't qualify for the ballot," Dr. Kevorkian said.

We'll shoot for November 1996. That's a presidential year. There will be a lot of voters.

At least six people died in the vicinity of Palmetto, Georgia, as heavy rains brought extensive flooding. The downpours were the remnants of the first storm of the tropical season, which swept from the Gulf of Mexico over

the weekend and headed inland along the western panhandle region of Florida.

Law enforcement officers in California stopped a man from taking a 13-year-old California girl to Mexico so they could get married. The would-be bride was going willingly, but police arrested Jorge Torres, 25, anyway after the couple arrived in Fresno. AP, AFP

John L. Phillips, IHT Editor, Dies at 55

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John L. Phillips, an editor at the International Herald Tribune since 1978, died Wednesday in Paris after a long battle with leukemia at the age of 55.

Mr. Phillips came to the newspaper after a career in magazines and television in the United States. He was a lively writer and meticulous editor, and was for a time editor of the sports pages.

A tall, quietly spoken native of Rochester, New York, Mr. Phillips struck up many friendships in Paris, his adopted home. When he needed blood platelet transfusions, most of the police at his local precinct volunteered to donate for him.

He was educated at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated cum laude in English from Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He also attended Yale Law School.

His journalism career began in 1962 at The Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was a reporter before becoming associate editor at American Heritage magazine in New York from 1966 to 1968

and a writer at Time magazine from 1968 to 1970.

His free-lance writing appeared in many publications, including The New York Times Magazine, Look, Reader's Digest, New York Magazine and Sports Illustrated. As a television correspondent and producer, he contributed to "CBS Sports Spectacular" from 1971 to 1975 and to the PBS series "Behind the Lines."

He is survived by a brother, Nicholas Ackerman Phillips. A memorial service will be held in Paris at a date to be announced.

Gerard Coad Smith, 80, was U.S. Arms Negotiator

New York Times Service

NEW YORK (NYT) — Gerard Coad Smith, 80, a principal

arms negotiator for the Nixon and Carter administrations, an expert in the intricacies of nuclear weapons and a noted lawyer, died Monday of cancer in Easton, Maryland.

President Richard Nixon made him head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1969. As such, he led the American delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, or SALT.

One of his accomplishments was the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed by Mr. Nixon at a Moscow summit meeting. He assisted David Rockefeller the next year in founding the Trilateral Commission for policy talks among Japanese, European and American leaders.

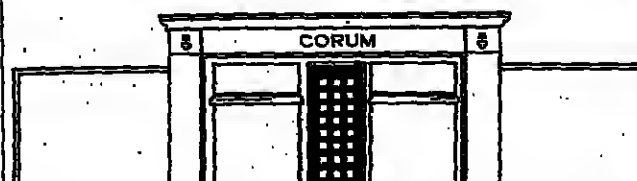
Charles L. Donnelly Jr., 64, former commander in chief of U.S. and NATO air forces in Europe, died Sunday of cancer at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

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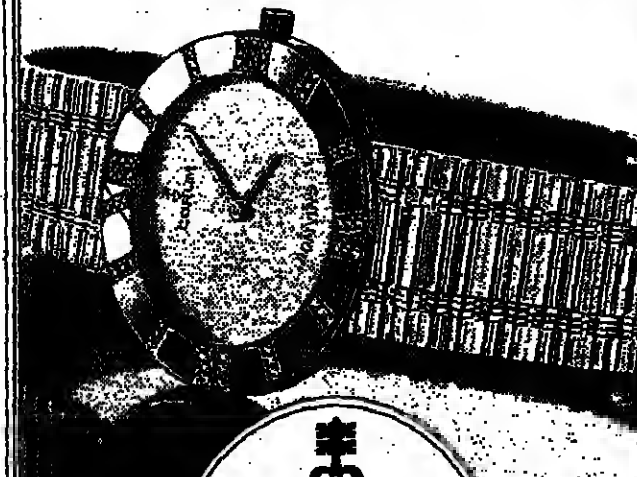


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2 Radio Stations To Go to Prague

MUNICH — Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, the U.S.-funded radio stations that have been a main news source for Eastern Europe since the early 1950s, welcomed on Wednesday a White House decision to move their headquarters to Prague.

The White House said on Tuesday that President Bill Clinton had informed President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic that the United States would accept his offer of rent-free quarters for the stations.

The White House gave no timetable for the move, but said a detailed plan would be presented to Congress, which must give final approval.

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U.S. Gives Haiti Chiefs 6 Months To Quit or Face Intervention

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration served notice Wednesday that it expects Haiti's dictators to "step down" by the end of the year or face the possibility of military intervention.

President Bill Clinton, in Latvia, described his new refugee policy for Haitians as "appropriate" and added, "I also think the sanctions are having an impact" on Haiti's military dictatorship.

The administration changed its Haiti policy Tuesday and said the final wave of Haitian refugees trying to reach the United States will be redirected to Panama and other countries under a new plan that offers financial aid to those Caribbean nations in return for easing the crush of asylum-seekers.

"We believe that our policies are going to work," William H. Gray 3d, Mr. Clinton's special adviser on Haiti, said Wednesday morning as he made the rounds of television news shows.

"We don't expect the military regime to be there six months from now. The world community does not," Mr. Gray said.

"We believe that the dictatorship will stop down, will leave, if they don't, then there are options that are open. The president has made it very clear that he military option is just one of those options."

Asked directly on ABC if he was saying that Haiti's military government had to be out within

in six months, Mr. Gray responded: "That's exactly the message, and it is my belief that that is going to happen."

Meanwhile, four U.S. Navy ships sailed Wednesday for Haiti to stand by in case they were needed to protect U.S. citizens. The ships will pick up 2,000 Marines on Thursday in North Carolina and then sail toward Haiti.

The new arrangement for refugees drew fire from backers of the exiled Haitian president, Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. They are threatening to challenge it in court.

"For the people of Haiti who are trying to escape from the reign of terror, this is a step backwards," said Michael Barnes, a close adviser to Father Aristide.

Under the policy announced Tuesday, Haitians who flee their country will not be allowed into the United States. They either will be returned home or taken to safe havens in Panama, Antigua or Dominica.

Ira Kurzban, a Miami lawyer who represents Father Aristide and the Haitian Refugee Center, said he expected to file a lawsuit challenging the new policy because international law requires safe havens to admit all refugees without making individual determinations.

"Here they're clearly discriminating," he said. "They're saying certain refugees are good enough to come to the United States and others aren't. And they're doing it on what appears to be race and national origin."

Christine Shelly, a State Department spokeswoman, dismissed Mr. Kurzban's allegation. She said the percentage of people granted refugee status based on interviews at centers in Haiti had risen from 5 percent to 30 percent in recent weeks.

U.S. Coast Guard boats have intercepted more than 12,500 Haitians in the last 12 days, including 3,247 on Monday and 2,602 on Tuesday.

The new refugee policy is intended to discourage Haitians from the dangerous practice of fleeing in small boats.

"Those boat people who are in need of protection to obtain it in safe haven camps, initially in Panama, and later in other Caribbean nations," Mr. Gray said Tuesday.

Panama will accept up to 10,000 Haitians, and Antigua agreed Tuesday to accept 2,000 asylum-seekers for six months. Dominica, an island nation south of Antigua, agreed in principle to accept an unspecified number of refugees, Mr. Gray said.

Mr. Gray also said the dispatch of the four U.S. warships and 2,000 Marines to the waters off Haiti had nothing to do with the refugee situation, but are heading there in case they are needed to protect U.S. citizens in Haiti.

"There is no military invasion imminent," he said, defining "imminent" as within the next several days.



TEPEE TOURISTS — Tourists enjoying a meal outside their wigwam at a park in eastern Netherlands. Scandinavian and German visitors particularly like the tents.

Taiwan Sends China Mixed Policy Signals

Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A new Taiwan government policy paper outlining the island's strategy toward China has generated more confusion than new ideas.

The release of the first "white paper" on China policy by Taipei's Mainland Affairs Council comes as a more pluralistic Taiwan is searching for a balance between the need to profit from China's economic boom without jeopardizing its own political and economic autonomy.

Analysts found little sign of change in a rebash of old but

NEWS ANALYSIS

previously unwritten policies and scant examination of the many complex economic issues that closely link the two rival governments.

But they said the document, filled with contradictions between policy and practicality, may help Taiwan's governing Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang, placate its domestic critics while delaying difficult decisions about improving relations with Beijing at a volatile stage in China's development.

"We are facing a very serious problem with our national identity," said Hu Fo, a professor at National Taiwan University. "This government must clarify its strategy and accept the principle of 'One China' or state its independence. But this paper is filled with clichés. It merely repeats the former policies."

The Nationalist government, which has ruled Taiwan since it fled there after its 1949 defeat by the Communists, renewed its official goal of seeking reunification with China, on its own terms.

It also restated its determination not to compete with Beijing for international recognition as China's sole ruling government. Only 29 countries have chosen diplomatic relations with Taiwan over Beijing.

The white paper, which was released Tuesday, called on Beijing to recognize Taiwan as a "political entity" with equal international rights, but did not assert the island nation's independence, as demanded by the opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

China, which continues to try to isolate Taiwan diplomatically, regards the island as a renegade province and refuses to

recognize the use of force against it, a precondition of any move by Taipei to open direct travel, communication and investment links.

In its most recent policy statement on Taiwan, Beijing said it sought reunification on the basis of "one country, two systems," a similar model to that which guides its policy toward Hong Kong, and one that asserts the People's Republic of China is the one country with Taiwan a subordinate, "special administrative zone."

"In the wording of this document, the Nationalists want to calm Communist China down," said Mayying Yang, director of the Democratic Progressive Party's foreign affairs department. "It's very cautious, but it is out in the interests of the Taiwan people."

The "Relations Across the Taiwan Strait" paper, which is characterized by confrontational language, appears to contradict Taipei's strong recent push for diplomatic recognition and greater influence in regional economic affairs.

It also largely ignores the need for Taiwan's labor-intensive industries to relocate to China, where much lower wage rates are offering stiff competition to many of Taiwan's traditional export markets for light manufactured goods and textiles.

Referring to the white paper, Ting Tin-yu, who heads the Gallup opinion polling group's office in Taipei, said: "The government does not want to face reality, it doesn't want to discuss the situation. I think many people were disappointed that only 700 words in the document discussed the economic issues."

However, with debate between the two countries soured after 24 Taiwanese visitors to China died in mysterious circumstances in March and the Nationalist Party deeply divided over its China policy, analysts said President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan was unable to move too quickly in any direction.

Nor, with China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping, 89, in poor health and his succession unclear, is there a hurry to make a binding deal with Beijing, the analysts said.

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Detective Was Surprised to Find Evidence at Simpson's Home

LOS ANGELES — A detective who went to O.J. Simpson's estate after his former wife was murdered testified Wednesday that he had no idea he would find evidence there or that Mr. Simpson would wind up as a suspect.

"I did not believe the circumstances would unfold as they did," the detective, Mark Fuhrman, testified. "We didn't enter with any intention of finding anything."

He testified that when he noticed a bloody glove in the shrubs at the estate, similar to one found at the crime scene, "My heart started pounding and I realized what I had probably found."

The comments came on the second day of testimony on a defense motion to disallow evidence that detectives found at the estate early in the morning of June 13. Defense lawyers say the search was improperly conducted.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the June 12 slayings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and a friend of hers, Ronald Goldman, 25. The preliminary hearing, which began last week, will decide whether a trial will be held.

In its motion to throw out the evidence found at Mr. Simpson's estate, the defense contends that detectives illegally scaled the estate's wall.

On Wednesday, Detective Philip Vannatter testified that when he was on the grounds of the estate, he roused Mr. Simpson's daughter, Arnette, 25, from a guest house. When she was asked where her father was, she pointed toward the main house and said, "Isn't he here?"

"She looked sort of quizzical," Mr. Vannatter testified, adding, "I asked her, 'Well, do you have a key? Can we check to see if your father's here? We need to get in touch with him. And she said, 'Yes I have a key. Let's go into the house,' and she took us into the house."

During cross-examination, the defense attorney, Robert L. Shapiro, questioned Mr. Vannatter on whether the police had followed proper procedures.

Mr. Vannatter and Mr. Fuhrman were among a group of detectives who went to Mr. Simpson's home to tell him that his former wife was dead. But then they saw blood on a white Ford Bronco parked on the street outside the estate. The two testified that the detectives entered the compound without a warrant because they feared whoever had killed Mrs. Simpson also might have attacked someone at her former husband's home.

"I said, 'We've got an emergency. We've got a problem. We don't know if we have people inside that are in danger, dying, bleeding to death. We have to do something. I don't care whose house it is, we have to do something,'" Mr. Fuhrman said.

But Mr. Shapiro got Mr. Vannatter to ac-

knowledge that despite their fears, the detectives did not enter the estate with guns drawn.

Mr. Fuhrman said his attention was drawn to the Bronco because "it wasn't parked parallel to the curb. It looked like it was parked hurriedly or haphazardly." The defense presented photos that seemed to show the Bronco was only slightly askew, and Mr. Fuhrman responded that from the angle at which he had been standing, it seemed as if the end of the Bronco was sticking out farther.

Once inside, Mr. Fuhrman testified, Brian Kaelin, a house guest, told him that he had heard a loud series of thumps outside his room the previous evening. Mr. Fuhrman said he went out and found a glove in the area where Mr. Kaelin had said the noise came from.

Other testimony on Tuesday dealt with Mr. Simpson's actions the day of the killings, with neither witness reporting seeing him for about 75 minutes that evening.

Andreotti Was in Mafia, Italian Prosecutor Charges

ROME — The prosecutor's office here has accused former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of full-fledged membership in the Mafia, according to press reports.

The prosecutors want Mr. Andreotti to be tried on charges that he protected organized

crime. Their new charge against the 75-year-old statesman is that he was not only associated with the Mafia but was an actual member.

The change in the charge, which one judicial source in Sicily called "subtle but important," would strengthen Palermo magistrates' case to hold a trial in the Sicilian capital.

Judge Agostino Granata said Wednesday he planned to hold a preliminary hearing in October before deciding whether there was sufficient evidence to try the senator, who has held virtually every important post in Rome since World War II.

French-Spanish Fish Dispute

BORDEAUX — French Navy vessels have stopped 16 Spanish trawlers in a dispute over anchovy fishing, authorities said Wednesday.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Democracy for Asians, Too

In Japan, two parties with nothing in common but desperation have seized a fleeting chance to join up in an implausible and probably short-lived coalition. In Hong Kong, the local legislators have voted for a little more democracy, and anti-democracy China has provoked a routine protest. Nothing there that might not have happened elsewhere in the world. Yet it is still being said that East Asia has a special sort of politics, because it has a special set of values. Has it?

The increasingly obvious answer is that there is nothing unique about what ordinary East Asians want from politics. The claim that this region is politically "special" is partly a wince at the pain of the economic transformation it is going through. It is also, alas, self-serving propaganda by some East Asian politicians.

When any part of the world goes through the process of industrialization, it suffers a social earthquake. As people grow richer, they are no longer so ready to be respectful to authority. Many move from the polite cohesion of villages to the rambunctious anonymity of big cities. Some of them use this anonymity to pursue their own interests at other people's expense, often violently. America and Europe, having already been through this earthquake, know what it is like.

They also know that it does no good to lament the days when the family held things together. Urbanization breaks up the old extended family. Bigger incomes, and the changed life they bring, challenge even the nuclear family. The divorce rate doubled in South Korea and Hong Kong in the 1980s and is going up even faster in China now (whereas in the United States it has fallen slightly).

The romantics of Confucian "special values" put great emphasis on the family: the family was once, indeed, a splendid provider of stability for East Asians. But they cannot count on it to stabilize them now. They cannot make the family once again what it used to be, unless they reverse their economic great leap forward.

Nor can they guarantee docile teenagers, peaceful streets and a crime-free society. The countries of the Confucian region, most notably Singapore, believe in being tough with offenders. Many Americans and quite a lot of Europeans think a return to corporal punishment

might do no harm in their countries, either, even though their governments nut-tut. Yet here, too, the theorists of Confucian values are probably fighting a rearguard battle.

Their region's social transformation is only where Europe's and America's were half a century or more ago. If urban disorder is already causing them alarm, it seems pretty clear that a policy of stern punishment may suppress some of the symptoms but will not cure the disease. For a cure, something new will have to be found. To find it, East Asians will need to work alongside Europeans and Americans.

It is dangerous to romanticize the past in the name of improving the future. It is particularly dangerous when the romanticizing is done by governments that do it to keep themselves in power. This is what many East Asian politicians are up to, not least in Beijing and Singapore.

The Confucian world, these men say, is fortunate to have a special sort of politics, built on the Confucian principle of paternal efficiency. East Asia's people are orderly and industrious because they know that their governments are looking after their interests. So they do not need, explain these men in power, what the West means by democracy.

The claim to a special understanding between governors and governed is historically false. For much of history, most East Asian governments have been far from paternal efficiency, and most of the people have been horribly miserable. And this special pleading is also wrong about what ordinary people in East Asia want now.

It is fair to debate which variety of democracy is best suited to the temper of the different peoples of East Asia: presidential or parliamentary, representative or direct. But there can be no doubt that the basic principle of democracy appeals to them as much as it does to Europeans, Americans or anybody else. The basic principle is that governments must regularly submit themselves to the judgment of the governed. The ruled must always be able to overrule the rulers.

This is the idea Hong Kong wants to hold on to as unity with China approaches. It is also the idea that should fairly soon blow apart Japan's strange new government. Democracy really is a universal idea. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Democratic Palestine

It seemed almost anticlimactic for the PLO's Yasser Arafat to be making his first return home, to autonomous Gaza and Jericho, over the weekend. The Israeli-Palestinian peace accord has progressed in a fashion making his historic mission expected and normal. The crowds came out. There was no violence to speak of, although Jewish settlers cut off some roads to Jericho. Chairman Arafat saved his harshest words for donors who are holding back on delivery of their aid pledges until he accepts international standards of accountability. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin saved his own anger for the Israeli "radical right," which is trying, so far without success, to sabotage peace.

On Wednesday, Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin continued talks in Paris. The lead item was extending autonomy to the still Israeli-occupied areas of the West Bank. It was tough enough to work out security requirements for the 4,500 Jews in 16 settlements in Gaza; it will be far harder to protect the 120,000 Jews in 150 settlements in the West Bank.

Still, the task looks doable. Chairman Arafat's conciliatory words, the professionalism of his police and the public support or tolerance he currently enjoys — these give Prime Minister Rabin the political space he needs in order to give

Mr. Arafat the political space he needs. The Israelis serve their own interest by extending autonomy — and releasing prisoners — promptly and generously. This will enable Mr. Arafat to rebut the unfair but punishing charge that he is selling out the national cause.

The big event coming up is on Oct. 15, the first elections to an interim self-rule authority. At present, it suits the general convenience, including that of Israel and the United States, for the burden of administering the new entity to fall on Yasser Arafat. Not that he has proved that he can govern, least of all that he can govern democratically, but he does personally Palestinian nationalism. But the longer-term focus must turn to whether Palestine is to be yet another squalid and feudal Arab state or the first Arab democracy. For Mr. Arafat represents not only nationalism but bureaucratic power. This is what has put him in tension with home-based constituencies, both moderate-democratic and radical, in the West Bank and Gaza.

What a disaster it would be for the Palestinian people to come all this way and end up living in a petty police state. The United States should leave Palestinians in no doubt about the American commitment to a democratic Palestine.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Ultimate Censorship

A 31-year-old writer, Taslima Nasrin, has been given until Aug. 4 by a court in Bangladesh to come out of hiding and face arrest on charges of insulting Islam in a newspaper interview. If she does show up, she risks being killed. A Muslim fundamentalist political leader has offered \$2,500 for her death; snake charmers threaten to release 10,000 venomous cobras unless she is hanged.

Ms. Nasrin has written a novel, "Lajja" ("Shame"), describing fanatic bigotry directed at a Hindu family in Dhaka by Muslim fundamentalists after Hindu zealots in India tore to pieces an ancient mosque in Ayodhya in 1992. A rattled government has banned her book, and her feminist views are assailed by Islamic radicals as impious. The price on her head was obviously inspired by the bounty offered by Iranian mullahs for the death of Salman Rushdie, whose novel "The Satanic Verses" was also assailed as blasphemous.

It cannot be said too often: the true blasphemy is to kill, or threaten to kill,

anybody for writing a book. Religions are not threatened but protected by mutual tolerance, a lesson that the West has learned at bitter cost from inquisitions and witch-burnings. As often as not, this ultimate form of censorship springs from a political struggle. The late Ayatollah Khomeini exploited "The Satanic Verses" to reassert his flagging leadership of Iran's Islamic revolution. Karim Alrawi, a human rights advocate in Cairo, says it is not only militant Islamists who assailed writers and artists in Egypt: "Members of Parliament are also having a go. They know a good headline grabber when they see it."

So the fever spreads, turning countries like Bangladesh, whose Muslim leaders once talked of secularism and tolerance, into republics of silence. Norway has laudably offered to mediate a safe-conduct exit for Taslima Nasrin. Meanwhile, to her persecutors, including a government that has surrendered to extremists, one word suffices: shame.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helping to Realize the Promise of a Changing World

By Jean-Claude Paye

The writer is secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

PARIS — Change can be disturbing, even frightening. The way economies work today is changing rapidly; political relationships are evolving, and social structures are in turmoil. The world has become less predictable, more prone to misunderstandings and rife with tension.

Yet this new world offers more — and more widely spread — rewards. Rather than resistance to change, there is a bur-

The marketplace that once extended across town now stretches around the globe.

geoning need for cooperation to decipher and manage the effects of all this change and spur it on. This is the role of the OECD. As the world moves faster, this role becomes all the more critical.

The transformation of economies is at the heart of world change. Today's economic transformation has a name: globalization. Interdependence is as old as international trade, but it has diversified and accelerated dramatically in the past decade, with trade liberalization, competition and technological progress. We live in a "global village."

More than a quarter of international trade in goods is now by air. Information is available simultaneously everywhere — and can be processed anywhere. For big and small companies alike, the mar-

ketplace that once extended across town now stretches around the globe.

Global markets draw more countries into the mainstream of economic development. Developing countries become better customers, but they also become new competitors, which sharpens world competition. This is good for consumers, who get wider choice at better prices; and it opens up new markets for producers. But this competition can also be felt as threatening, and can fuel demands for protectionist measures. This in turn aggravates international friction, which is best arrested through international cooperation.

Cooperation will, partially, take the form of new rules for the globalization game that cover a range of policies that were once in the purely national purview, such as tax, immigration, environment and rules for investment.

The spectacular political transformation of recent years should serve to buttress economic cooperation. The great ideological divide between East and West, with its consequences for the South, has almost disappeared. Former Communist countries and developing countries embrace pluralistic democracy and a market economy.

But disputes, frustration, even hatred

emerge. New or reborn nationalism, tribalism, religious intolerance and xenophobia are on the rise, no longer deterred by the risk of nuclear holocaust. No longer divided between North, East and South, the world looks fragmented.

The litmus test is before us. Will the United Nations be able to cope with the world security problem now that it is no longer stalled by systematic vetoes? At the same time, there is much reason for strengthened international economic cooperation, to buttress in its turn the new political structure.

Pervasive social upheaval, too, makes the world less predictable. In countries emerging from underdevelopment or command economies, the move toward market economies deeply disrupts social structures: a nascent ebullient capitalism often takes on rather wild features. And in the OECD countries, the challenges of a global economy are not matched by the necessary adjustments and innovations. Many in society feel daunted, and clinging to the present — or even seek to move the clock back — rather than anticipate and prepare for the future. Unemployment, poverty, exclusion, drugs, crime are unhappy manifestations of lurking change.

No wonder, then, that public opinion, uncomfortable with all this change, turns against its politicians. New generations, who little appreciate what a miracle half a century of growth and peace has been, protest discouraging prospects. Older generations resent having to abandon

their belief in ever rising living standards and ever enhanced security. Thus the pressures on governments to defend present, already quasi-obsolete interests, rather than build tomorrow's world.

The coincidence between the economic, political and social transformations makes it more difficult, yet all the more indispensable, to reinforce international cooperation.

For more than three decades, the OECD has proved its particular ability to identify emerging problem areas, provide good guidance and formulate solutions. In addition to its permanent role of monitoring and analyzing economic performance, it has moved decisively in recent years to set the principles for agricultural reform, explain interactions between technological change and economic development, help nations harmonize policies for international trade, foster the rapid transition to market economies in former Communist countries, and make policy recommendations to reduce it.

The OECD is helping to shape tomorrow's world economy by focusing on the process of globalization, fostering smooth societal change, and engaging the world's emerging economic powers in policy dialogue. Independent, competent, nonideological, practical reflection is more necessary than ever to cope with the challenges of a fast changing world economy. Fortunately there is the OECD to provide it.

International Herald Tribune.

Back to History as Usual, Which Means Genuine Complexity

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Cold War was said to have ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall, but the withdrawal of Allied troops from Berlin marks its real end, removing all foreign forces from Central Europe. President Bill Clinton's speech at the Brandenburg Gate next Tuesday will end a 50-year American engagement in Central Europe that had no precedent, and which, one must hope, will require no sequel.

The Allied units remaining in Germany are no longer there for Cold War reasons but as part of a common effort, in which Germany is a full partner, to institutionalize a new collective security against threats that can only be identified in abstractions: disorder, extremism, nationalism, national breakdown.

No tangible security threat to North America or to Central and Western Europe — or to Russia — now exists. Yet the perception of a generalized insecurity is much stronger today than it was when the Allies lived by mutual nuclear threat, their societies organized for war.

There are good and bad reasons for this sense of insecurity.

The weakening or disintegration of certain social structures in the former Communist countries, and the economic upheaval they experience, nourish extremist reactions of the kind that have ravaged the former Yugoslavia and were commonplace, and lethal, during the interwar years. Radicalism in the Islamic world is perceived as a threat, at least indirectly, not only because of its practice of terrorism but because it generates refugee flows toward the Western countries. The same is true of the breakdown of African states.

The lack of an explanation for all of this also causes insecurity, and this has perhaps the greater influence on Western policy thinking. A search has been on for some time to find a theory, an idea, that will make sense of these challenges, and thereby imply a solution, or at least the possibility of a sweeping solution.

We miss Marxism, the theory

that explained everything. The anti-Communists may miss it even more than the Marxists. It gave a political meaning to their existence as well as to that of the Communists, providing both with their policy agendas.

The search for a unifying theory of foreign policy has been going on in the United States since the Cold War ended, and certainly since the Clinton administration took office.

Mr. Clinton started out by appropriating the Bush administration's argument that since communism had collapsed, the world now was taking up democracy, and the United States had only to lend its cooperation. This proved neither true nor useful in the situations that the United States has found itself in — Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti, North Korea and Kwanda.

Francis Fukuyama's theory about the end of history and Samuel Huntington's vision of coming wars between civilizations found an audience among

policy-makers because they seem to offer the missing general explanation. However, the true unifying theme is that there is no theme. There is no single threat today, hence no single answer. There are discrete problems.

There is the problem of re-establishing Russia in a responsible role in the international system. There is the challenge of assuring the security of the former Communist-controlled states in Central and Eastern Europe without isolating Russia.

There is the problem of national development and international aggression in the Soviet successor states and the Balkans, where people are driven by nationalist emotions disproportionate to their social and economic capacity to function as modern nations.

There are the problems produced by economic and demographic pressures in the nations adjacent to the industrial nations, provoking migratory flows as well as political conflicts.

There is Africa, where Western national interests may not be engaged but human solidari-

ty is affronted by the collapse of social structures and by terrifying ethnic-tribal conflicts.

There are competitive tensions among the advanced nations themselves, which have political consequences. Economic rivalry between Japan and the United States has already provoked demographic reactions that go as far as the forecast of war.

But none of this possesses a common theme. This is history as it usually happens. The important thing today is not to be panicked by the loss of a unifying theme in international relations. The challenge is to take problems for what they are.

The Cold War had a theme; it was an exceptional period. We are well out of it. We now are back to the usual disorder of history. As Mr. Clinton and his associates have discovered, living with complexity is very hard. But it is better than dealing with the lethal simplifications that dominated international relations between 1918 and 1989.

International Herald Tribune.

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Bad Precedents Make for Weak American Thinking About War

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Shortly after Operation Desert Storm blew the Iraqi army out of Kuwait in 1991, General Maurice Schmitt, then chief of staff of France's armed forces, visited a foreign general to talk about the future of war. It will never be the same, he said.

No army in a democracy can fight a war again without the fear of looking ridiculous unless it wins in a week or less using smart bombs and suffering almost no casualties, the general worried aloud, his fellow chief of staff recalled later.

I thought of General Schmitt's fear of the psychological consequences of the two perfect victory this week while reading David Gompert's illuminating article on the wars of ex-Yugoslavia in the

summer issue of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Gompert confirms that performance anxiety has become a feature of war planning because of the high standards (of public relations as well as war-making) set by Colin Powell and Norman Schwarzkopf.

Mr. Gompert held a key policy job on the National Security Council staff in the last two years of the Bush administration. He describes how the lessons the American public was encouraged to learn from Operation Desert Storm strongly inhibited the U.S. response to Serbia's war of aggression in Bosnia.

"Desert Storm taught the American people, wrongly, that vital interests could be defended with a handful of casualties in a video game war," Mr. Gompert declares. The Bush foreign policy team concluded that "popular backing for the use of force in Yugoslavia, ambivalent at the outset, would quickly evaporate."

Unconsciously echoing the French general's lament about the future of war in electronically guided democracies, Mr. Gompert's article shows how and why the Bush administration refused a leadership role in Yugoslavia.

"Following the Gulf War, a leading role in Yugoslavia would have implied that the United States could and would act as international policeman, even in an area of more immediate importance to America's rich Euro-

pean partners." That was clearly a role Mr. Bush did not want to pursue, the author suggests, despite the earlier pledge to found a "new world order."

"Only a massive Western intervention would have stopped and reversed Serbian aggression, not some smart bomb down the right Serbian chimney," Mr. Gompert continues. "The United States faced by far the largest risk because it had (and has) the only real intervention capability."

President Bush's decision not to allow American ground forces to play any role under any circumstances in Bosnia effectively precluded large-scale Western military intervention.

Mr. Gompert's article is entitled "How to Defeat Serbia." But his game plan for increased sanctions enforcement and an "information war" against Slobodan Milosevic's Belgrade regime is the least interesting part of what he has to say. These are obvious remedies. He does not lay out a prescription for developing the political will in Europe and America needed to impose them on the Serbs.

Far more interesting is his crisp analysis of the major policy failure in Bosnia.

Like many former Bush aides, he is critical of the Clinton administration's undisguised vacillation on Bosnia. But unlike James Baker, Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger, Mr. Gompert (formerly a Bush administration official, crucial failures in Bosnia.

"U.S. handling of the Yugoslav crisis from 1990 through 1992 con-

tradicted and undermined its declared policy regarding the central aim of purpose of NATO in post-Cold War Europe," he writes. "The Bush administration did not press for the use of NATO to set and manage Western strategy, much less to intervene."

He correctly judges that "at the root of American failure was Western European failure." But he then passes too quickly over his contention that the West Europeans lack the military capacity (as well as the political consensus) to intervene in former Yugoslavia on their own. How the European "pillar" of NATO became, so shaky so quickly would be an interesting story in its own right.

"The president's advisers knew that Western military intervention in Bosnia really meant American military intervention with token allied forces . . . Only the United States would be under pressure to escalate its involvement to ensure success . . . Once committed, the United States would then have to use all necessary force to avoid failure," and Mr. Bush would not gamble "that the Serbs would lose their nerve when confronted with American might."

This is history that casts a long shadow on the future. America emerged from Vietnam with an exaggerated sense of total defeat and from Iraq with an exaggerated sense of total victory. Carefully read, the article helps us understand how both precedents combine to constrain and undermine America's real power in a new era that still needs its leadership.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Curious Object

LONDON — The evening papers contain the following exciting news: "The Southampton police have arrested an American who attempted to shoot a boy. On being arrested a remarkable instrument was found on him. It had a number of delicate springs. When closed the instrument formed a knuckleduster, by touching a spring it formed a dagger, while a second spring converted it into a six-chambered revolver." It is reported that on touching a third spring the article became a ham sandwich and a bottle of ale, which the prisoner devoured.

1919: America's Share

NEW YORK — Yesterday [July 6] from the George Washington, President Wilson delivered, wireless his reply to those who are advocating America's return to a

policy of isolated nationalism. He declared they must continue to put America at the service of mankind, and forecasted the campaign he will probably make in the United States, if he believes it to be necessary, to carry out the assurances he gave to the Paris Conference of America's willingness to bear her share of the burden in the new order of things.

1944: London Under Fire

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Churchill revealed in the House of Commons today [July 6] that 150 flying bombs have been sent into England every day for almost three weeks, and that 10,000 persons, mostly in greater London, have been killed or seriously hurt by them. Churchill said that London already is being evacuated of school children and whoever else has no function in the war effort.

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OPINION

A Nordpolitik Is the Way To Ease Pyongyang's Fall

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — With renewed U.S. North Korean talks scheduled on the nuclear issue and the first ever North-South Korean summit meeting set for later this month, the Clinton administration is resisting pressure to take decisive action against Pyongyang. But the pressure is mounting within the United States and Washington is responsible for failing to explain the context of the confrontation.

Even so practiced a geostrategist as Henry Kissinger professes to find it odd that China, Japan and South Korea "seem not to perceive their risks" if international controls do not demonstrably put an end to North Korea's unwavering atomic weapons program. As he notes in this space on Monday, they are the closest neighbors and would be most exposed.

The point is precisely that as neighbors they do not separate the nuclear threat from all the others that isolated North Korea poses to the region. They know, as Washington seems to overlook, that North Korea is not only a regime. It is a country of 20 million (compared with 40 million in the South), armed to the teeth, hungry, short of everything except weapons.

There is a will to unification on both sides of the dividing line imposed by the victors in World War II, as the line between East and West Germany was imposed when Soviet and Western armies met. But there is no longer the slightest question of which side would dominate when the line is eventually erased.

Now 82, Kim Il Sung thought he would take over when he invaded South Korea with Stalin's support in 1950. Not only Stalin and the Soviet Union are gone. South Korea is flourishing and the Stalinist North has failed, unable even to launch the economic and social reforms which are transforming China while preserving its regime.

So the most pressing danger felt by its neighbors is the sudden collapse of the North, unleashing millions of desperate refugees and requiring vast efforts to restore a ruined land. The scale would be much greater than West Germany's task in absorbing 17 million East Germans, and absolutely nothing has begun to ease a transition.

Nobody — including Beijing, according to its senior officials — knows Kim Il Sung's real intentions and his game plan. His nuclear ambitions and his tricky maneuvers have to be taken seriously. So U.S. military reinforcements are both prudent and a way of sending a message

that provocation won't work. But it is nonsense to say, as Mr. Kissinger does, that American troops "shown of their tactical nuclear shield, will find themselves in a precarious position." Removal of U.S. battlefield nukes does not remove the South's nuclear shield, and I have never found a field commander anywhere who said he could think of any circumstances in which he would want to use these pointless tactical weapons.

The problem for Washington is not that concessions have been made to Pyongyang as inducements to submit to international inspection. It is that the measures most needed to defuse the overall risks are seen as concessions rather than as the gains they would represent for U.S. policy, South Korea's future and regional stability.

The requirement is a South Korean "Nordpolitik," comparable to West Germany's Ostpolitik of the 1970s, which opened contacts, brought trade, transcended the propaganda of inevitable enmity. Washington did not like Bonn's idea at the time, but came to realize that it played a valuable role in ending partition peacefully (and indeed in undermining the Soviet regime, not a factor in Korea).

Seoul, so long under military rule which benefited from stark confrontation, never tried that approach. Now it is a civilian more-or-less democracy and should get over its ingrained habit of fearing that North Korea lies and terrorism can subvert it. It has all the real strength.

If Kim Il Sung, with his bizarre megalomania, wants relations with the United States, trade openings, even investment as the price of nuclear blackmail, fine; insist on it. He might think it will give his regime a breathing spell. That's all right, too. It will soften it up so that when the inevitable fall comes, it won't be as explosive as it would be now.

He has been able to force his own way of thinking on Washington, bringing a knee-jerk reaction. The nuclear play is only a part of the larger menace that the North Korean dictatorship poses, and this should be seen.

Care must be taken that any warheads it has or may develop are not sold to rogue states in other parts of the world. For that, the conference that Russia is proposing can be most useful. But care must also be taken not to fall into the trap that Kim Il Sung is trying to set by exploiting his weakness. Isolation benefits him, even as it blinds him.

— Flora Lewis



More on the Mayor's Mind Than a Palermo Wedding

By Alan Friedman

PALERMO — It was hot in the shade as we waited for the mayor, late on a Saturday afternoon. The streets of central Palermo were virtually deserted, which for some reason made everything seem much more dusty. The bride wore a white

MEANWHILE

pants suit by Valentino and giggled nervously when we began to hear the sirens blare. The groom was clad in elegant black, also Valentino.

"Here he comes!" shouted a wedding guest, and three Alfa Romeos screeched to a halt. Eleven bodyguards in helmets and bulletproof vests leapt out with pistols raised. Looking slightly overweight, Mayor Leoluca Orlando heaved himself out and up the marble stairs into city hall.

A few minutes later the wedding began, the bodyguards now positioned discreetly outside the may-

or's gilded and high-ceilinged office in the 15th century Palazzo delle Aquile. My friends from Milano, Emanuela and Raffaele, had always admired this firebrand of an anti-Mafia politician, and when they decided to get married they asked Mr. Orlando if he would preside.

I had first met Mayor Orlando in the 1980s, when he rode a wave of anti-Mafia revulsion in Palermo, left the Christian Democratic party and founded his own anti-corruption party, La Rete. Over the years, he became a national figure, taunting the now discredited former Prime Ministers Giulio Andreotti and Bettino Craxi long before this became the fashion in Italian politics.

Like Judge Giovanni Falcone, the anti-Mafia judge who challenged the Cosa Nostra in the courts and was murdered two years ago as a result, Mr. Orlando became a Mafia target. Lately, he and his neophyte followers may have focused too much on the anti-Mafia theme; they have been very clearly swept away by the tidal wave of an even greater political novice, Silvio Berlusconi and his Forza Italia.

Now, as I watched my friends exchange rings, I noticed that the mayor looked tired. His hair was too long and unkempt, his gray suit was rumpled and he had heavy bags under his eyes. Being an anti-Mafia hero is obviously hard work.

When the wedding was over, he asked me to stay behind for a chat. I watched my friends file out, heading off to a banquet at a magnificent seaside restaurant in the village of Mondello, just west of Palermo. The mayor said not to worry, he would get me to the wedding party on time.

We went off to have a coffee together, and the mayor talked about the hard times he was having in Italian politics. I listened carefully and suggested he at least try to take better care of himself.

I learned from one of his bodyguards that it wasn't just the rough and tumble of Sicilian politics that was bothering the mayor. The night before, a group of his top aides had strolled out of a meeting to find their cars doused with gasoline. "It was just a Mafia warning," said one of the bodyguards, pausing to spit. "It means next time for real."

Thirty minutes later, as the bodyguard gave me a lift in one of the Alfas and we sped across the city on our way to dinner, I thought about the wedding in Palermo. For me it was a weekend of fun and adventure. For the mayor it was all a bit more real. Quite a bit more.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Africa Can Go Forward

In response to the series by John Darton "In Africa, a Mood of Desperation" (June 20), "Africans See Colonialists Back in New Guise" (June 21) and "Africa's Move to Political Freedom Liberates Ethnic Hatred as Well" (June 22):

At a time when so little attention is usually given to Africa, the publication of these three articles is very opportune. Yet the image of Africa that emerges — as the world's only region with declining real incomes, increasing proportions of the population in poverty, growing food insecurity and widening diseases — is alarming. Sometimes, even, the question is posed: Will anything work?

In fact, a great deal is changing in Africa, and these changes together with the talents and entrepreneurship of Africa's peoples offer grounds for more hope for the future.

Recent political changes — multiracial democracy in South Africa and Namibia, the holding of elections in Benin, Zambia and other countries, greater stability in Mozambique — tend to be obscured by crises elsewhere on the continent, but they are encouraging.

On the economic front, what is particularly striking is that so many countries in Africa have looked at their future and decided to bear the enormous costs and burdens of reforms. Given the declines in African per capita incomes in the last decade, the current willingness to accept fur-

ther costs of adjustment is a remarkably brave one. The determination of these countries deserves an equal commitment by external donors.

The population of Africa is overwhelmingly rural and the bulk are very poor. The greater part of its economy is in the hands of small, poor producers — particularly women farmers, who account for most of Africa's food production. Coming to grips with Africa's development problems has to mean coming to grips with rural poverty and reducing the vulnerability to drought and desertification.

Macroeconomic reforms are part of the answer. But resumption of Africa's development requires more than adjustments in exchange rates and prices. The challenge is to overcome the constraints facing Africa's smallholder farmers, herders, fishermen, traders and artisans, who represent the majority of the populations of most countries. This requires targeted assistance to these groups, in the form of credit, improved techniques, roads and transportation, as well as for schools and primary health care.

Such assistance must be designed and implemented with the full participation of the intended beneficiaries, so that it is relevant to their needs and they have a sense of ownership of the projects. Moreover, it needs to be on a meaningful scale and over a long enough period so that a significant proportion of the poor are reached. A more vibrant farm econo-

my could then provide a solid platform on which a wider process of development can be sustained.

Projects supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and some others in virtually every country in sub-Saharan Africa repeatedly have shown that when offered opportunities to raise productivity, Africans seize them eagerly and effectively.

There is by now enough development experience to give confidence that well-designed participative approaches do work. There are today governments, local institutions and, above all, the people of Africa, willing to undertake reform at great cost to themselves in order to harness their productive abilities. Refusing them adequate support now would be a deep failure of the international community, not only in humanitarian terms but in terms of our collective well-being.

If these problems are not addressed now, they will remain with greater tragedy and emergencies in the years to come in ways that will leave none of us untouched.

FAWZI H. al-SULTAN,
President,
International Fund for
Agricultural Development,
Rome.

Leadership for the Asking

In your June 28 issue, three texts dealing with Africa insist on giving a

better and more appropriate way of life to this unfortunate continent. In the editorial "A Way to Help Africa," the well-known technique called in French "l'énigme" ("One just has to...") is widely used. The key phrase, however, is there: "Africans must accept responsibility for changing."

A letter to the editor from Charles Bodwell ("Africa: Solutions Do Exist") does not even mention African cooperation — always badly missing. A second editorial, "Before the Next Rwanda," suggests that in order to prevent African conflicts, permanent forces and supplies should be made ready "before the crisis." Who is ready to support such expenses? The UN Security Council doesn't have a dime.

The only hope for Africa is the prospect of clear-sighted and efficient leadership from the renovated republic of South Africa. Knowledge, strength and modernity are in the hands of Pretoria. Is all the neighborhood prepared to accept this supreme chance?

JEAN M. G. CHESNEAU,
La-Croix-Valmer, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Europe's No. 1 telecommunications company is helping east-west business get into full swing.

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) needs access to western market economies. Equally, many European companies are interested in developing new business relationships further east. A fully functioning telecommunications infrastructure is a fundamental prerequisite for meeting these objectives.

And it's on this international, east-west stage that Telekom is currently making a vital contribution. Together with other partners from German industry, we have founded Romantis GmbH to create a satellite-supported communications network in the CIS. This will link the CIS countries to each other and to the western telephone network.

But there's no need to wait until then: Telekom can already offer companies a superfast data highway to even the remotest location in the east.

Via Intelsat and the Russian Intersputnik system, we keep you

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So, in the interests of economic recovery and good inter-country relations, we're thinking a long way ahead.

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MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Rally, Others Meander

NEW YORK — Buyers attracted to economically sensitive stocks lifted blue-chip issues Wednesday, but the broader market settled for a mixed performance.

A tentative mood prevailed in the financial markets for much of the session, with investors

restraining from making bold moves in case the Federal Reserve Committee signaled a change in U.S. interest rates. But the Federal Reserve Board's policy-making body finished its meeting without announcing any change in U.S. interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 22.02 points at 3,674.50, but losing issues narrowly edged gains on the New York Stock Exchange. While volume increased from Tuesday, it remained light at 235.65 million shares.

The price of the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond fell 2/32 point, to 84 1/32, with the yield steady with Tuesday at 7.59 percent.

Many stock and bond investors began to look toward Friday

as the next opportunity for the Fed to raise rates. That's when the Labor Department will release employment data for June.

Strength in cyclical issues underpinned the stock market, with Caterpillar rising 2 1/4 to 104 1/4 and International Paper adding 1 1/4 to 68 1/4.

Alcoa rose 1 to 76 1/4 after agreeing to merge its alumina unit with that of Western Mining.

Technology issues were weak, led by Intel, which fell 3/4 to 57 after lowering prices on its low-end Pentium microprocessors by 38 percent for the third quarter.

Oil stocks gained for a second day after restructuring plans disclosed by Texaco on Tuesday and by Mobil last week fueled optimism about industry profits.

Texaco, which was raised to "buy" from "accumulate" by Dean Witter Reynolds, added 1 1/4 to 62 1/4 in active trading.

In the transportation sector, Southwest Airlines rose 3/4 to 27 1/4 and UAL fell 1/4 to 127 on news Southwest would replace the parent company of United Airlines in the S&P 500 index next week.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

DOLLAR: Fed Roils the Market

Continued from Page 9

meet in Naples this weekend. The dollar had rebounded from lows against the mark and yen after a spokesman for Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said France would call upon the United States to "take all necessary measures" to support the dollar at the G-7 meeting.

Those comments boosted the dollar because "a lot of people are still looking for something substantial out of the Naples meeting," said Jim Raphael, a trader at NatWest USA Bancorp. "If there's no strongly worded communique, we'll see a much lower dollar next Monday."

Mr. Raphael did not expect the Fed or the G-7 to come to the dollar's rescue unless U.S. stock and bond markets tumble and those markets were relatively stable on Wednesday.

It remained unclear whether the Fed had decided that no further rate increases were needed to prevent inflation from accelerating, or whether it was simply waiting to digest the next round of economic reports before deciding whether to act again.

The next major economic report will come Friday when the Labor Department reports on employment for June. A large rise in employment would fuel concern the economy may be growing too fast, increasing the likelihood of growing inflationary pressures.

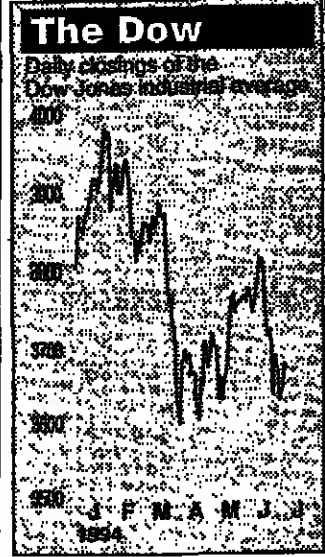
At the previous meeting of the Fed policymaking committee, which was held on May 17, the Fed announced early in the day that it was raising the discount rate and the federal funds rate. After Wednesday's meeting, the Fed simply issued a statement saying that the meeting had ended and "there will be no further announcement."

The U.S. Treasury tried to stop the dollar's slide twice in the last two months, calling on the Fed and more than a dozen other central banks to buy dollars.

The dollar closed at 5,420 French francs on Wednesday, up slightly from 5,417.5 francs on Tuesday, and at 1,374 Swiss francs, little changed from 1,370 francs Tuesday. The pound rose to \$1.5460 from \$1.5437.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

See Associated Press July 6



NYSE Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	31,324	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Company	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	31,324	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
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Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	26,615	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Market Sales

Nasdaq	240.37	200.09%
<i>In millions.</i>	.	

in millions

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3673.30	3682.11	3640.97	3674.50	+22.02
Trans	179.93	180.00	179.50	179.93	+0.00
Util	174.11	174.25	173.75	174.11	+0.00
Comp	1231.11	1234.57	1227.62	1231.11	+0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	519.95	518.88	519.51	+0.63
Trans	180.00	179.50	180.00	+0.50
Util	174.25	173.75	174.11	+0.36
Comp	1234.57	1227.62	1231.11	+0.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	243.97	243.43	244.54	+0.61
Indus	243.97	243.43	244.54	+0.61
Trans	243.97	243.43	244.54	+0.61
Util	243.97	243.43	244.54	+0.61

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	702.00	699.47	701.17	+1.70
Indus	712.51	709.78	711.17	+1.66
Trans	671.52	669.24	671.17	+1.65
Util	682.25	680.00	682.25	+0.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	42.73	42.10	42.55	+0.45
Indus	42.73	42.10	42.55	+0.45
Trans	42.73	42.10	42.55	+0.45
Util	42.73	42.10	42.55	+0.45

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	108.51	108.51	108.51	+0.00
10 Utilities	108.51	108.51	108.51	+0.00
10 Industrials	108.51	108.51	108.51	+0.00

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	1026	1026	1026	+0.00
Indus	1026	1026	1026	+0.00
Trans	1026	1026	1026	+0.00
Util	1026	1026	1026	+0.00

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	281	281	281	+0.00
Indus	281	281	281	+0.00
Trans	281	281	281	+0.00
Util	281	281	281	+0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	1617	1617	1617	+0.00
Indus	1617	1617	1617	+0.00
Trans	1617	1617	1617	+0.00
Util	1617	1617	1617	+0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	0.674	0.678
Copper	1.17	1.18
Gold	328.00	328.00
Iron Ore	1.17	1.18
Lead	0.38	0.38
Nickel	1.17	1.18
Silver	1.17	1.18
Steel	1.17	1.18
Timber	1.17	1.18
Zinc	0.674	0.678

EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Metals

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Financial

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Stock Indexes

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Trans	179.93	180.00	179.50	179.93	+0.00
Util	174.11	174.25	173.75	174.11	+0.00
Comp	1231.11	1234.57	1227.62	1231.11	+0.00

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
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Murdoch Changes Venue In His Battle With Black

SYDNEY — The media duel between Rupert Murdoch and Conrad Black moved from London to Sydney on Wednesday, after Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. said it had taken a small stake in John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., which is controlled by interests associated with the Canadian media baron.

News Corp. said it bought 12 million shares, or 1.7 percent, of its rival company June 15, a stake currently valued at about \$1 million Australian dollars (\$23 million).

Although the purchase was relatively small and was described by News Corp. as a "passive investment," analysts said the move could be designed to put pressure on Mr. Black, who is currently engaged in a magazine war with Mr. Murdoch.

"It could be part of a strategy to put pressure on Black to sell his stake in Fairfax," said Bob Peters, media analyst at ANZ McCaughan Ltd. "News Corp. would then be there to buy it."

In London, Mr. Black, who owns the newspaper concern Telegraph PLC, and Mr. Murdoch, whose holdings include The Times, are involved in a daily newspaper price war that has rattled London's newspaper industry.

The Times has won market

share from Mr. Murdoch's British rivals with its price cuts.

News of Mr. Murdoch's stake in Fairfax — Australia's oldest media group and the owner of some of its most influential newspapers, including The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age in Melbourne and the Australian Financial Review — surprised the media industry Wednesday.

News Corp. was a mystery buyer of the Fairfax stock until Fairfax forced it to reveal the purchase under Australian Stock Exchange regulations.

The Fairfax group also is 15 percent-owned by Kerry Packard, Australia's richest man and a longtime rival of News Corp. who is currently engaged in a magazine war with Mr. Murdoch.

Under Australian cross-media ownership laws, Mr. Packard, who owns the television company Nine Network Australia Ltd., cannot challenge Mr. Murdoch in a takeover war for Fairfax by raising his stake beyond 15 percent.

Mr. Murdoch would prefer the high-profile and lucrative Fairfax group of newspapers to those he currently owns — the Daily Telegraph and the Australian — analysts said.

If Mr. Black is willing to surrender his Fairfax stake, Mr.

Murdoch would probably sell his Australian newspapers to prevent Australia's monopoly watchdog, the Trade Practices Commission, from intervening, the analysts said.

Mr. Black, who bought into Fairfax in December 1992, has been frustrated in his ownership. This year he lashed out at the government of Prime Minister Paul Keating for not allowing him to raise his stake beyond 25 percent.

Mr. Black said at the time that the government limit placed his Fairfax stake in jeopardy of takeover.

"He may be putting the squeeze on Black to force a play in Fairfax, especially if classified levels turn around," said Peter Cox, a media consultant.

The Sydney Morning Herald and The Age dominate the country's classified-advertising market, generating annual revenue of about 200 million dollars.

Classified revenue is expected to rebound this year, after declining the past several years, as the economy strengthens.

Mr. Murdoch has long wanted to break Fairfax's stranglehold on the classified market, but his attempts to make headway in that market with his mostly tabloid Australian newspapers have had little success.

Strong Yen Turns Japanese Buyers To Imported Cars

TOKYO — Further signs of the impact of the high-priced yen on Japanese consumer and industrial trends emerged Wednesday, as the dollar continued to fall.

Yasushi Mieno, the governor of the Bank of Japan, said the Group of Seven industrialized countries would continue their concerted action to prevent sharp swings in the dollar, which closed at 98.30 yen in Tokyo.

At the same time, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said sales of imported motor vehicles surged 42.9 percent in June from a year earlier, to a record for the month of 29,725 units. The strong yen makes imports less expensive in Japan.

The latest increase, on top of a 48.4 percent jump in May, marked seven months of uninterrupted growth and helped lift sales in the first six months of 1994 by 40.3 percent, to a record 137,966 units.

The association said imported cars, trucks and buses — including those made by Japanese companies abroad — claimed a record 6.7 percent of the local market.

"The higher appreciation of the yen considerably encouraged importers to sell foreign cars in Japan," an association official said. He said the trend was likely to continue "for the time being." Sales of imported vehicles made by non-Japanese manufacturers stood at 20,791 in June, while sales of vehicles made by Japanese carmakers abroad totaled 8,934.

But the association official warned that the yen's continued surge might also slow Japan's economic recovery. "In the long term, we can't fully welcome a plunge in the dollar," he said.

Meanwhile, Japanese makers of construction machinery said they were shifting more of their production from Japan to the United

States to counter another effect of the stronger Japanese currency — higher prices abroad for Japanese exports.

A spokesman for Kobe Steel Ltd. said the company would start making the hydraulic excavators it currently exports to the United States at a plant in Georgia by the end of 1995.

But production for other export markets would remain in Japan, he said.

Kobe Steel said it expected to ship 260 hydraulic ex-

The strong yen is also prompting Japanese industries to shift production abroad.

cavators from Japan to the United States in the year ending in March 1995.

Komatsu Ltd., the country's biggest maker of construction machinery, also plans to make more hydraulic excavators, wheel loaders and other machinery in the United States, a spokesman said.

The company's Komatsu Dresser Co. unit in Illinois plans to raise output to 3,500 units this year from 3,200 last year.

Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. plans to increase its hydraulic excavator production at a joint venture with Deere & Co. in North Carolina by 11.1 percent, to 2,000 units this year, a spokesman said.

In another blow to Japan's ailing steelmakers, meanwhile, Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said it was stepping up joint purchases of foreign-made specialty steel from several companies, mostly for use in electricity generators.

Bond Trade In Tokyo Opened to Foreigners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — In a bid to make the government bond market more efficient as new debt is issued to fund economic stimulus measures, Japan on Wednesday opened the interdealer trading business in yen bonds to foreign companies.

The Ministry of Finance allowed Cantor Fitzgerald Securities Ltd., a New York-based brokerage concern, and Garban International Ltd., based in London, to conduct match-making in the Japanese bond market.

Previously, match-making in the yen bond market — acting as an intermediary between buyers and sellers — had been performed only by two Japanese brokers, Japan Bond Trading Co. and Nakadachi Securities Co.

Cantor will be allowed to deal as well as broker, meaning it can buy and sell Japanese government bonds using its own account, as a "buyer of last resort" or if a broker misquotes a price to a customer.

A buyer of last resort can buy securities from a customer when he can find no other buyers. The ministry has instructed Cantor to refrain from speculative trading in Japanese government bonds on its own account.

More liquidity in the yen bond market is essential to smooth issuance of bonds by the government, analysts said.

Faced with its worst recession in decades, Japan has been implementing a series of economic pump-priming steps, causing government debt outstanding to shoot up to 193 trillion yen (\$1.94 trillion) as of March from 178 trillion yen a year earlier, according to Finance Ministry officials.

Much of the debt is in the form of bonds, and the installation of a Socialist-conservative coalition government last week might increase bond issuance, analysts said.

The entry of the foreign firms into Japan's market could add pressure for reforms such as the removal of double taxation on yen bonds, although such a move would probably take considerable time, analysts said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	13000	8,454.92	8,822.19	-1.95
Singapore Straits Times	2500	2,162.88	2,187.95	-1.15
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20000	1,991.20	2,003.40	-0.61
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	985.36	1,004.06	-0.87
Bangkok SET	1000	1,297.45	1,295.64	+0.14
Saudi Composite Stock	5000	953.48	950.48	-0.73
Taipei Weighted Price	5000	6,115.18	6,084.95	+0.50
Manila PSE	1000	2,627.80	2,595.16	+1.26
Jakarta Stock Index	1000	453.89	456.76	-0.67
New Zealand NZSE-40	1000	1,984.14	1,997.32	-0.66
Bombay National Index	1000	1,982.72	1,941.38	+0.58

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Esso Production Malaysia Inc., a subsidiary of Exxon Corp., plans to invest about \$650 million in a natural gas field off the coast of Malaysia.
- Philippine Airlines Inc. fired 180 officers and members of its largest union, which represents baggage handlers and mechanics, causing the union to threaten to strike.
- Honda Motor Co. agreed to set up an automaking venture with Dongfeng Automotive Corp. in Guangdong Province in China.
- Daewoo Corp. is negotiating with Iran on a joint venture that would produce 50,000 cars a year.
- The Philippines has designated a third former U.S. military base, Camp John Hay, as a special economic zone; businesses operating in the zones get special tax benefits.
- Bank of Paris plans to increase its derivatives services in Asia, especially the development of custom-made swaps and options products.
- India is unlikely to meet the government's growth target of 6 percent to 7 percent this year despite a strong rise in exports, according to an independent research firm.

AP, Bloomberg, AFP, APF

Seoul Delays Finance Mergers

SEOUL — South Korea's Finance Ministry said Wednesday it had postponed plans to foster financial conglomerates.

The ministry earlier planned to create financial giants, known locally as chaebol, by allowing mergers and acquisitions of financial companies to try to improve the sector's ability to compete globally.

"But it is not appropriate to discuss the introduction of financial conglomerates at this stage," Yoon Jeung Hyon, director-general of the ministry, said.

"If we pursue the attempt artificially, the government would incur unnecessary criticism, and the chaebol would monopolize the financial services sector," he said at a public hearing.

A ministry official said the idea had been postponed rather than scrapped.

Luoyang Glass Faces Shaky Debut

HONG KONG — China's second batch of companies to join the Hong Kong stock market might have an inauspicious debut Friday.

Luoyang Glass Co., one of 22 companies designated by Beijing for its latest group of overseas listings, is likely to drop below its public-offering price when its shares start trading, brokers and analysts said.

"We learned a lot from the previously listed ones," a sales director at a local brokerage concern said of the Chinese companies. "They do not even report interim results, so how can you trust them? I do not think they can stand firm on Friday, above the subscription price."

The fault, however, may lie more with general wariness about China's economy and with local market conditions than with Luoyang Glass as a company, analysts said.

"Obviously, sentiment for H shares has dropped quite a lot from last year because China's economic outlook is not as promising so far and because the local Hong Kong stock market is very sluggish," said Eva Chun, an analyst with

Seapower Securities, referring to a class of Chinese shares traded in Hong Kong.

Nor is the record of the first batch of H shares encouraging in all cases. While Tsingtao Brewery Co., which issued the first H shares in July 1993, has nearly doubled since its debut, four of the nine remain below their offer prices.

Luoyang Glass said last week that its public offering of 68.5 million H shares was only 2 percent oversubscribed.

"Actually, this figure shows that they are under-subscribed," a trader at a regional brokerage concern said. He said underwriters were rumored to have taken up much of the issue to avoid an embarrassing undersubscription, he said.

The subscription ratio of just 1.02 times the number of shares offered contrasted starkly with the heavy oversubscriptions for some of the first batch of H shares, which were launched near the peak of a bull market.

After rising to more than 12,500 points in January, the Hong Kong market's Hang Seng index ended at 8,454.92 on Wednesday, on volume less than one-sixth of its peak levels.

Shipments Of Chips Surging In Korea

SEOUL — South Korean semiconductor exports have been soaring beyond all expectations, with shipments at the country's three biggest chip makers jumping 60 percent in the first half of the year, company officials and analysts said Wednesday.

The "big three" manufacturers — Samsung Electronics Co., Hyundai Electronics Co. and Gold Star Co. — exported \$3 billion of semiconductor chips in the year to June 30.

"It's more than a boom," said In Deu Young, an analyst with the Korea Institute for Industrial Economy and Technology. "This upsurge will last until the end of next year."

Fierce competition for market share has forced the big three, all subsidiaries of powerful conglomerates, to upgrade production facilities.

Mr. Ju said companies in South Korea invested heavily in mass production of semiconductors while other countries, including Japan, were hesitant to take the risk. That investment commitment, he said, is now paying off.

Mr. Ju said such decisions could be made quickly by South Korea's family-controlled conglomerates.

The life cycle of four-megabyte dynamic random access memory, or D-RAM, chips also turned out to be longer than expected in overseas markets, bringing in millions of dollars of unexpected profits.

Against this backdrop of booming sales, the big three are again pouring more money into expansion, especially in production facilities for updated chips — specifically, 16-megabyte D-RAM and 64-megabyte D-RAM chips.

For this year alone, the three companies earmarked some \$3 billion for semiconductor investment.

Samsung Electronics, which accounted for 27 percent of South Korea's overall electronics exports with \$6.63 billion in overseas sales, doubled its net profit last year to \$191.3 million.

Samsung now expects total sales to increase to \$12.5 billion this year, from \$10.1 billion last year, led by semiconductors.

GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

Société Anonyme
Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg No. B 24840

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 15, 1994 at 3.00 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. To consider and approve the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;
2. To approve the Statement of Net Assets as at March 31, 1994 and the Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 1994 and to allocate the net results;
3. To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor in respect of the performance of their duties for the year ended March 31, 1994;
4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders;
5. To elect an Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders; Coopers & Lybrand S.C.
6. To approve the payment of Director's fees;
7. Any other business;
8. Adjournment.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of July 15, 1994, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GT US SMALL COMPANIES FUND

Société Anonyme
Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg No. B 25176

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT US SMALL COMPANIES FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 15, 1994 at 4.00 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. To consider and approve the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;
2. To approve the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Operations as at March 31, 1994 and to allocate the net results;
3. To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor in respect of the performance of their duties for the year ended March 31, 1994;
4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders;
5. To elect an Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders; Coopers & Lybrand S.C.
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Switzerland S.F.	3,100	1,550	775
United Kingdom S.	610	305	152
United States S.	485	242	121
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SPORTS

Jays' Coles Gets a Chance, Responds With 3 Homers

The Associated Press
Look up Darnell Coles in the Baseball Who's Who and you find an entry that looks like something from a road atlas. He's played with Toronto, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Detroit, also twice. There have been stops along the way in Bellingham, Wausau, Bakersfield, Chantanooga, Salt Lake City, Calgary, Toledo, Phoenix and Nashville.

For most of his 14-year career, he has been a utility player, patiently awaiting his call to play. Last season, he and Dick Schofield were the only members of the Blue Jays not to get into a single game in the playoffs or World Series.

On Tuesday night, he got his chance to play and he was determined that a dislocated finger would not stop him.

Coles hit three home runs, becoming the sixth major leaguer to do so this year, in leading Toronto over the host Minnesota Twins, 14-3.

"I was just hoping I could play because my finger was barking at me all day," Coles said.

He hurt the finger Monday night when he dove into first base. He was scheduled to start Tuesday while third baseman Ed Sprague was in California with his wife, who gave birth Monday, but the injury left his status in doubt.

"He said he was O.K., but there were a few guys who doubted whether he was telling the truth," said the manager of the Blue Jays, Cito Gaston.

Coles began the game batting .145 — 8-for-55 — with one homer and six runs batted in. It was his second three-homer game in the majors, the first coming in 1987 with Pittsburgh.

Coles hit a two-run homer in the fifth inning and solos in the eighth and ninth. He joined Tim Lincecum, Jose Canseco, Karl Rhodes, Cory Snyder and Jeff Bagwell this year.

Paul Molitor hit his second career grand slam and Joe Carter followed with his 18th homer of the season during a

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steal. Chili Davis hit his 16th homer and drove in three runs.

Rangers 4, Indians 3: Kevin Brown returned from visiting his ailing father in Georgia and tied a career-high with 10 strikeouts as Texas beat visiting Cleveland.

The Rangers scored twice in the sixth, with Rusty Greer's run-producing single breaking a 3-3 tie, and overcame three errors by third baseman Dean Palmer to win for the fifth time in six games. The Indians had won five in a row.

Tigers 6, White Sox 2: White Sox 6, Tigers 4: Jack McDowell struck out a career-high 11 in only six innings and Frank Thomas hit his 30th home run as Chicago salvaged a doubleheader split in Detroit.

In the opener, Cecil Fielder and Tony Phillips homered in a four-run first inning for Detroit.

Royals 10, Brewers 5: Bob Hamelin homered, doubled and drove in three runs as Kansas City won at home. The Royals hit four doubles and Milwaukee hit six.

Ripken drove in two runs and Brady Anderson homered as Baltimore, playing at home, again shut down Seattle's Ken Griffey Jr. and won its third in a row.

Griffey, who leads the majors with 32 home runs, has gone a season-high 10 games without connecting. He is hitless in two straight games. The Mariners have also lost three straight.

Angels 10, Red Sox 3: Chris Turner, who began the game batting .138, went 5-for-5 and became the first California catcher to steal home as the visiting Angels ended a 10-game losing streak against Boston, which included seven defeats this season.

Turner doubled twice, drove in two runs and scored two. He came home as part of a double

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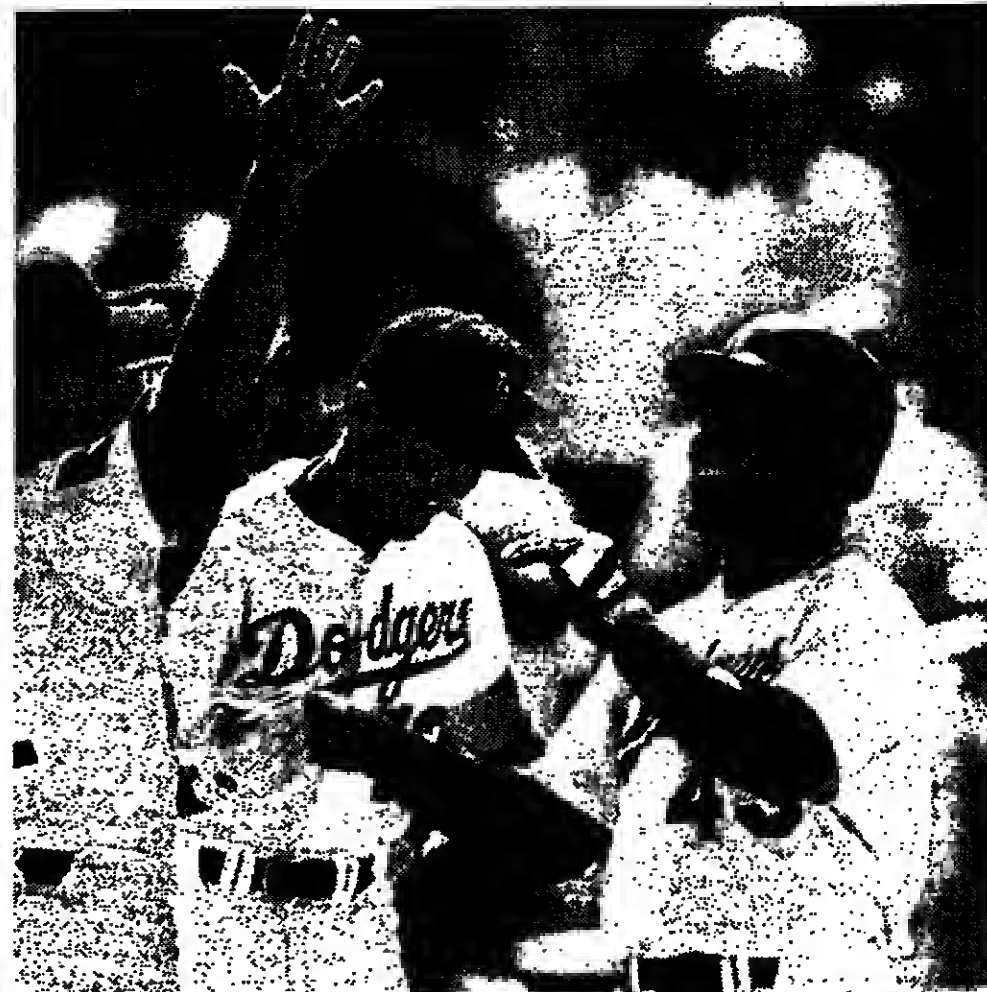
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Raul Mondesi, right, was a well-baited Dodger after his homer in the 10th beat the Expos.

Mets Blow Chance At First No-Hitter

The Associated Press

The New York Mets, who have won two World Series in their 33-year history, still don't have a no-hitter in their record book.

All-Star Bret Saberhagen almost changed that.

Saberhagen, who threw a no-hitter for the Kansas City Royals in 1991, pitched perfect ball for six innings Tuesday before allowing a leadoff homer in the seventh to the Giants' Darren Lewis in New York's 4-2 victory in San Francisco.

He was the first Mets pitcher to take a perfect game into the seventh inning since Tom Seaver did it on Sept. 24, 1975.

"I started thinking no-hitter going into the fourth inning," Saberhagen said. "I've been in that situation before. The thing is you don't want to think perfect game."

"The one bad pitch I made was to Lewis. Everything went then — the perfect game, the no-hitter and the shutout. You have to think no-hitter. I had a pretty good idea of what I was doing. I just didn't want to walk Lewis leading off, and I came in with a bad pitch."

Saberhagen, who also allowed a leadoff homer to Dave Martinez in the eighth, gave up only two hits in eight innings, struck out eight and walked none. He has struck out 98 batters this season while walking just nine, a ratio of nearly 11 to 1.

Saberhagen also helped himself offensively, with a run-scoring double for his first major league RBI in 110 at-bats.

Consecutive two-out singles by Joe Orsulak, Bobby Bonilla and Jeff Kent off John Burkett made it 1-0 in the first inning. Ryan Thompson, Saberhagen and Jose Vizcaino hit two-out doubles in the sixth for a 3-0 lead.

Pinches 3, Braves 1: Jeff Bell's two-run triple in Atlanta gave Pittsburgh its victory in a game delayed by rain three times before it was called after 6 1/2 innings in the opener of a scheduled doubleheader.

Bell had one of only two hits off John Smoltz, who went seven innings and gave up three runs — two earned — walked four and struck out six.

Denny Neagle gave up four hits — three to David Justice — as the Pirates snapped a three-game losing streak. But they have beaten the Braves six of seven times this season.

Astros 3, Cardinals 1: Pete Harnisch and two relievers combined on a four-hitter in St. Louis, and Steve Finley had a home run and two RBIs as Houston won its fourth straight while handing the Cardinals their fourth straight loss.

Craig Biggio led off the game with his fifth home run and Finley hit his ninth leading off the fifth.

Rockies 9, Cubs 6: Finch-hitter Howard Johnson tied the game in Chicago with a three-run homer and Andres Galarza hit his 23rd homer to cap a six-run seventh for Colorado.

Chicago's Mark Grace hit a three-run homer in the first off Kevin Ritz and Sammy Sosa had a solo shot in the third.

Reds 9, Marlins 4: In Miami, Kevin Mitchell hit two of his team's five home runs as Cincinnati won its fifth straight and Florida lost its fourth straight.

Padres 7, Phillies 2: Eddie Williams, who played scrumptious ball last fall after being out of the majors the previous three seasons, hit his first career grand slam as San Diego beat visiting Philadelphia.

Williams, hitting .375 since five homers and 19 RBIs since being promoted three weeks ago, homered off Bobby Munoz with two outs in the fifth.

Dodgers 2, Expos 1: Raul Mondesi homered off John Wetteland with one out in the 10th in Los Angeles after Montreal starter Jeff Fassero had retired 22 consecutive hitters.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
31	23	.570	0
29	25	.537	2
27	27	.500	4
25	29	.463	6
23	31	.429	8

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
31	23	.570	0
29	25	.537	2
27	27	.500	4
25	29	.463	6
23	31	.429	8

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
31	23	.570	0
29	25	.537	2
27	27	.500	4
25	29	.463	6
23	31	.429	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
31	23	.570	0
29	25	.537	2
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25	29	.463	6
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27	27	.500	4
25	29	.463	6
23	31	.429	8

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game	Final Score
Chicago 6, Detroit 2	6-2
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3	4-3
Seattle 4, Minnesota 3	4-3
Philadelphia 4, New York 3	4-3
St. Louis 4, Kansas City 3	4-3
Cleveland 4, Texas 3	4-3
San Diego 4, Oakland 3	4-3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	4-3
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 3	4-3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game	Final Score
Chicago 6, Detroit 2	6-2
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3	4-3
Seattle 4, Minnesota 3	4-3
Philadelphia 4, New York 3	4-3
St. Louis 4, Kansas City 3	4-3
Cleveland 4, Texas 3	4-3
San Diego 4, Oakland 3	4-3
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3	4-3
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 3	4-3

CYCLING

Tour de France

Results of the 20th Stage (122 miles) from Denver to Breckenridge, with a 10,000-foot climb and 10,000 feet of descent.

W	L	Pct.	GB
31	23	.570	0
29	25	.537	2
27	27	.500	4
25	29	.463	6
23	31	.429	8

Baseball

Transactions

Baseball

Transactions

Baseball

Transactions

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SPORTS WORLD CUP



Hristo Stoichkov, above left, and his Bulgarian teammate Emil Kremenliev, being comforted by Nasko Sirakov, had problems with the referee, Jamal Sharie. But the real headaches were those of the officials who had to replace the damaged Mexican goal in the first half, and of Mexico's fans at the end of the match.

Italy's Struggle Shakes Its Sons in San Francisco

International Herald Tribune
SAN FRANCISCO — The room was shuttered like a funeral parlor. Its 40 or so occupants, all male and all fixated by soccer, were draped across chairs, hopeless if not lifeless.

For 88 of the 90 minutes, the large screen monopolizing their attention brought despair. Nigeria was threatening to put Italy out of the World Cup, and there seemed nothing the latest sullen apology for an Italian national team could do about it.

The men were sitting in a first floor room of the downtown San Francisco Athletic Club. No one but sons of Italian fathers can become full SFAC members — it has a membership of 1,000, a waiting list 200 — but Italians share the American ethic that there is no harm in co-opting foreign nationals in pursuit of winning.

An imposing picture in the lounge bore testimony to what Nigerian pace and power can achieve when harnessed to the Italian desire to win. Three gifted Nigerian players, Tony Igwe, Andy Attuegbu and Oluotun Hunter, had accepted San Francisco University scholarships allowing them to play for the San Francisco Athletic Union.

As the wall photo shows, the San Francisco Athletic Club's finest hour came with the 1976 U.S. Open Championship in soccer. America's oldest exclusive Italian club, SFAC attracted the full international Igwe and Attuegbu, and the student Hunter through university scholarships.

But it is one thing to win with Nigerians, quite another to lose to them. Thus, on Monday, the members went through a

range of emotions, from desolation to self-mocking derision to prayer to ultimate joy and relief.

No one personified the struggle more than Gaetano Tarantino. At 73 years of age, a U.S. resident for more than half his lifetime, Tarantino expresses his football passion, as most of his friends did, first and foremost in the Italian language.

His moods of hope and despair seemed as volcanic as Mount Vesuvius. Approaching noon, the meter on Italy's clock running out, Roberto Baggio suddenly lived up to his billing as the country's, the world's, most honored match winner.

His namesake but no relation, Dino Baggio, had burst behind the double-banked Nigerian defense. And when Dino passed the ball back to the edge of the penalty box, there was Roberto, so unbelievably calm and precise that he scored with almost imperious grace and ease.

In San Francisco, men young and middle aged cavorted, danced, kissed.

All except one. At the moment Roberto Baggio's low shot went in, a maroon-clad figure dived to the floor. Head first, face flat down on the carpet, it was momentarily an unenviable sight. What had gotten into Gaetano Tarantino? Had his heart given way to the tension, the excitement?

Not likely. Tarantino was kissing the ground, intoning the name: "Roberto! Roberto! Roberto!"

The old man of the gathering regained his composure. Baggio's goal was only the equalizer to one scored more than an hour earlier by Emmanuel Amunike for Nigeria. Had Nigeria not done the Italian job on Italy — mounted a constant defensive vigil — one felt that the Africans' physical strength and athletic ability would have put an end to the Italians.

But now the match became a drama.

Now Roberto Baggio was alternating from dehydrated cramp in his legs to irresistible creativity. And now our friend Tarantino was in staccato voice as a co-commentator: "Bellissimo, Roberto, bellissimo!" "Attenzione! Attenzione! Attenzione!" "Ohi, ohi, ohi!"

His voice carried above all others. He played every ball, was alert to every danger, acclaimed every attack, every defensive repelling of the Nigerians' flickering efforts to recapture what was theirs.

And when, 11 minutes into extra time, Roberto Baggio again, and finally, broke the deadlock, the old man was on his feet, on a trip back to his childhood.

Baggio crafted a delicate, cheeky little loop of the ball over a Nigerian defender's head. The defender turned clumsily, panicking. From behind, he collided Italy's adventurous fullback, Antonio Benarrivo.

Penalty, signaled the referee, Arturo Brizio Carter, an arbiter who had not in this time this World Cup waived yellow and red cards with an abandon that seemed more intent on scoring personal brownie points for officiousness than interpreting FIFA's letter of the law.

Indeed, Carter sent off Gianfranco Zola when the Italian had, at worst, jumped in front of an opponent. The language in downtown San Francisco was a deeper shade of blue — but strangely enough in English — than I am entitled to repeat.

Suffice it to say that Brizio Carter's parentage was questioned. Baggio's nerve was not. Half the Italians in the SFAC did not dare look as Baggio strode serenely to take the penalty shot. He hit it with his right foot even more precisely than he had his first goal, and directed the ball into the net with a ricochet off a post.

Nigeria's goalie, Peter Rufai, dived in vain. Poor Rufai. Poor Nigeria. The fulfillment of African advancement toward winning the ultimate trophy is no longer a matter of skill. It is now a question of worldliness; Nigeria displayed more skill, but considerably less know-how, williness and restraint.

Perseverance will bring it. Rehearsal, and especially mental rehearsal in pre-empting rashness is the last requirement African football needs to convincingly overhaul the likes of Europe.

For now, Italy had found its game in the nick of time. The consensus in the room was that Arrigo Sacchi confuses simplicity with strategy, that the coach's musings on theory stifle rather than liberates talented players.

The critics have a point: Sacchi is good company, a plausible man who nonetheless needs to learn quickly that it is players, a blend of players, that goes furthest.

Going nowhere but home, the Nigerians. Long after the final relief for the San Francisco aficionados, I found it hard to erase African disappointment from my mind. Sunday Oliseh, 19, is a fine, ebullient, athletic World Cup novice whose striving to protect a lead against Italy dissolved into pained sadness.

His face quivered as he fought the unequal fight to hold back tears. In the end he let them flow. But by then the Italians in San Francisco, men with an insight into the heart, body and potential of the Africans, had gone out to revel.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

The Penalty for Mexico: A 3-1 Shootout Victory by Undermanned Bulgaria

By Bill Plaschke

Los Angeles Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The odds were stacked. Hundreds of thousands of them, from Los Angeles to Mexico City to midfield at Giants Stadium, went unheeded.

The cry that for a month had carried a hopeful nation and its former citizens living in the United States was rendered as silent as goalkeeper Jorge Campos' muffled cries into the thick grass. As silent as Alberto Garcia Aspe as he buried his face in his hands.

As silent as the Mexican soccer team in the final minutes of its World Cup second-round match against Bulgaria.

The Mexicans had more stars, more skill, even more players at one point — yet the Bulgarians had two more successful penalty kicks, giving them a 3-1 shootout victory in a game that had ended 1-all after overtime.

Bulgaria, with no victories in 16 World Cup matches before this year, finds itself in a quarterfinal Sunday against defending champion Germany. Mexico finds itself with a lot of explaining to do.

After celebrating on the field with a giant game of pile-on, the Bulgarians walked off as if dazed. The Mexicans needed to be helped off by their coaches and trainers, Campos remaining face down and motionless on the ground in front of the goal for several minutes.

A crowd of 71,030, mostly Mexican fans, watched without a word.

"There is a lot of pain," said Luis Roberto Alves, the forward known as Zague. "It is the wrong ending."

It was an ending, in fact, that was more difficult for the Mexicans to handle than the 120 minutes of bump-and-grind soccer forced on them by the Bulgarians.

"I do not have the courage to face what has happened right now," said Aspe, who in one afternoon experienced the gamut of emotions felt by Mexican fans during their giddy ride through this tournament.

In the 18th minute, Aspe was a hero, tying the game with a penalty kick after Bulgarian star Hristo Stoichkov had scored on a 15-yard shot 11 minutes earlier.

But as the first shooter in the five-goal shootout, Aspe was a failure.

Because with nothing but 12 meters of grass between him and Bulgarian goalkeeper Borislav Mihaylov, with Mihaylov required to stand still until the ball was touched, Aspe still missed the shot.

Worried at the last second about his decision to kick the ball to the left side of the goal, he had done on his previous penalty kick, Aspe hesitated.

The ball left his foot and soared high over the goal. A flat-out miss.

He looked toward the sky and covered his face with his hands, as if he knew what was coming. "And it was..."

Even though Campos made a brilliant save of Bulgaria's first penalty kick, Mihaylov made an equally marvelous save on Mexico's next two.

Bulgaria then connected on its next

three, clinching the victory without needing a final kick.

"I am very sad," Aspe said. "I am very angry."

Mihaylov, who had allowed three goals in the match against Nigeria in the first round, was so happy he wanted to kiss somebody. Actually, a lot of somebodies.

"I want to kiss my entire nation," he said.

If Mexico's coach, Miguel Mejia Baron, attempts that soon with his countrymen, he will get smacked.

He could not devise a strategy to lead his team to victory over a Bulgarian squad that began the game minus three starters because of yellow card suspensions.

He could not take advantage of a fourth Bulgarian loss, when Emil Kremenliev was sent out of the game with a second yellow card in the 50th minute.

And he would not take advantage of two fresh stars on his bench, the legendary veteran Hugo Sanchez and top playmaker Carlos Hermosillo.

Even with his players obviously exhausted during the overtime period, Baron refused to make any substitutions while his Bulgarian counterpart, Dimitar Penev, made the allowed two.

One of those substitutes, Bontcho Guechev, made good on one of Bulgaria's penalty kicks.

"We gave everything we had," Aspe said. "We were exhausted. What happened after that was up to the coach."

Sanchez, who watched the game while listening to intermittent crowd chants of "Hu-go! Hu-go!" was not so diplomatic.

"I felt very, very impotent," he said. "I was very angry. I do not understand."

Neither did his country's president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who issued a statement in Mexico City saying: "Maybe if we had reinforced our forwards when Luis Garcia was expelled, we would have had more opportunities."

Also hard to understand was Mexico's apparent willingness to join Bulgaria in playing for a tie.

This happened not only after Garcia had been forced out of the game with a second yellow card at the 58th minute, evening the sides at 10-10. This happened even during the eight minutes when the Mexicans had a one-man advantage.

When asked why he had played for a tie, Baron said, "Are you asking me or telling me? Mexico never plays for a tie, but for a win."

But then, why did Mexico take 10 shots in the first 45 minutes and only nine in the last 75 minutes?

Why, in 120 minutes, against a team missing three strong defenders, did Mexico take just three shots inside the 18-yard penalty area?

Look for the answer to these questions, and more, in discussions that will occur south of the border over the next, oh, four years.

"We are proud," said midfielder Luis Valdez. "But now, we have to face the facts."

'God Was a Bulgarian Today,' Says the Winners' Stoichkov

Los Angeles Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — When Bulgaria barged into the 24-team field by upsetting France in Paris last November, it was declared a miracle back home. So how to describe the victory over Mexico?

Striker Hristo Stoichkov could think of only one explanation:

"God was a Bulgarian today."

Said goalkeeper Borislav Mihaylov, "Tactically, we played in the best possible way. I think Mexico was very strong, but I was confident all through the match. I was almost looking forward to penalty kicks."

A curious statement, considering the only goal he allowed was on Alberto Garcia Aspe's penalty kick. He guessed wrong that time, but his percentage improved in the torturous penalty kick procedure. He went to the right post to stop Marcellino Bernal and to his left to get his body in front of Jorge Rodriguez's attempt, the second and third, respectively by Mexico.

"I don't have any particular strategy," said Mihaylov, who plays club soccer for Mulhouse, of the French Second Division.

"I just look at the foot of the player who is going to take the penalty kick and I try to move in that direction."

Easier said than done, as Mexico's Jorge Campos could have told him.

Campos correctly guessed. Letchkov would go for the right side of the net, but Letchkov kicked the ball over the goalkeeper's reach.

"I didn't know what I wanted to do," said Letchkov, whose balding head bodes his listed age of 27. "I just chose an angle to shoot and I shot it."

"I was thinking, 'Let the ball be in.'"

And Germany?

"Their entire team is good, offense and defense," said Letchkov, who knows the German team well because he plays club soccer in Hamburg. "But they are also human. They can lose also."

WORLD CUP SCHEDULE AND RESULTS

SECOND ROUND
Saturday July 2
At Chicago
Germany 3, Belgium 2
At Washington
Spain 3, Switzerland 0
Sunday July 3
At Dallas
Sweden 2, Saudi Arabia 1
At Pasadena, Calif.
Romania 3, Argentina 2
Wednesday July 4
At Orlando, Fla.
Netherlands 2, Ireland 0
At Stamford, Conn.
Brazil 1, United States 0
Tuesday July 5
At Foxboro, Mass.
Italy 2, Nigeria 1
At East Rutherford, N.J.
Bulgaria 3, Mexico 1 on penalties (1-1 after overtime)

QUARTERFINALS
Saturday July 9
At Foxboro, Mass.
Italy vs. Spain, 1905 GMT
At Dallas
Netherlands vs. Saudi Arabia, 1905 GMT
Sunday July 10
At East Rutherford, N.J.
Bulgaria vs. Germany, 1905 GMT
At Stamford, Conn.
Sweden vs. Romania, 1905 GMT

SEMIFINALS
Wednesday July 13
At East Rutherford, N.J.
Italy/Spain winner vs. Bulgaria/Germany winner, 2005 GMT
At Pasadena, Calif.
Netherlands/Saudi Arabia winner vs. Sweden/Romania winner, 2005 GMT
Thursday July 14
At Pasadena, Calif.
Semifinal losers, 1905 GMT
CHAMPIONSHIP
Saturday July 17
At Pasadena, Calif.
Semifinal winners, 1905 GMT

Match Results
Bulgaria 3, Mexico 1 on penalties (1-1 after overtime)
Scorers: Mexico - Alberto Garcia (18th penalty); Bulgaria - Hristo Stoichkov (79th).
Referee: Jamal Al-Sherif (UAE)
Red cards: Mexico - Luis Garcia (58th); Bulgaria - Emil Kremenliev (50th).
Yellow cards: Mexico - Claudio Suarez (15th), Luis Garcia (29th), Roman Ramirez (71st); Alberto Garcia (77th); Bulgaria - Emil Kremenliev (33rd), Nasko Sirakov (17th), Ivan Kiryakov (33rd), Ivailo Yordanov (16th).

Goal Scorers

4 — Oliver Bierhoff, Russia.
5 — Jürgen Klinsmann, Germany.
4 — Gabriel Batistuta, Argentina; Martin Dahlin, Sweden; Hristo Stoichkov, Bulgaria.
3 — Kenneth Anderson, Sweden; Juan Antonio Pineda, Spain; George Hyslop, Romania; Romario, Brazil.
2 — Philippe Albert, Belgium; Fued Amis, Saudi Arabia; Daniel Amokachi, Nigeria; Emmanuel Amunike, Nigeria; Roberto Baggio, Italy; Babatola Braithwaite, Nigeria; Dennis Bergkamp, Netherlands; Georges Brusa, Switzerland; José Camarero, Spain; Claudio Caniggia, Argentina; Ili Džurđević, Romania; Luis Garcia, Mexico; Jan Andri Goltzbecker, Spain; Hans-Martin, South Korea; Florin Rodulescu, Romania; Adolfo Volevski, Colombia; Rudi Voller, Germany; Wim Jonck, Netherlands.
1 — John Aldridge, Ireland; Dino Baggio, Italy; Abel Balbo, Argentina; Alter Beigut, Spain; Marcellino Bernal, Mexico; Francisco Garmy, Brazil; Giovanni, Denmark; Daniel Larsson, Sweden; Tamas Brail, Sweden; Steffen

Chapuisat, Switzerland; Mohammed Chechou, Morocco; Marc Desnoes, Belgium; David Eto, Cameroon; Alberto Garcia, Mexico; Herman Gervais, Colombia; Fikri Gervais, Nigeria; Patrick Gustavsson, Saudi Arabia; Georges Grün, Belgium; Jesse Goudillo, Spain; Fernando Hierro, Spain; Roy Hoogmoed, Ireland; Hwang Sun-Hwa, South Korea; Sami Jaber, Saudi Arabia; Karlson Koss, Switzerland; Jordan Leshkov, Bulgaria.
Roger Ljung, Sweden; John Harold Larsson, Colombia; Diego Maradona, Argentina; Luis Enrique, Morocco; Saele; Daniele Massaro, Italy; Roger Miller, Cameroon; Hassan Nader, Morocco; Soud Ouedraogo, South Africa; Daniel Vastie, Paraguay; Romario, Brazil; Rodchenko, Russia; Rui, Brazil; Kieft Reel, Norway; Karlsson, Sweden; Germany; Bryan Roy, Netherlands; Ake Smit, Sweden; Edwin Sánchez, Bolivia; Marco Santos, Brazil; See Jun-Won, South Korea; Sørensen, Sweden; Hristo Stoichkov, Bulgaria; Ernie Stewart, United States; Aleks Suther, Switzerland; Gertjan Touma, Netherlands; Eric Wynalda, United States; Rostand Yekini, Nigeria; Osei Goda, Andorra; Escobar, Colombia (vs. United States).

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For U.S. Team, the Breakup Begins

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service

DANA POINT, California — Even as officials of the proposed domestic soccer league hope to keep them at home, the U.S. team's players are receiving a flurry of offers to play in Europe after their unexpected success in reaching the second round.

And although there is already expectant talk of reaching the quarterfinals in the 1998 World Cup in France, the United States faces several crucial decisions in the coming months, not the least of which is whether Bora Milutinovic will remain as coach of the national team.

The future of the team's players and coach was the lingering issue Tuesday as the Americans began to scatter after the 1-0 loss to Brazil the day before eliminated them in the second round. One of those players, midfielder Tab Ramos, was released from the hospital where he was taken being elbowed in the left temple by Brazilian defender Leonardo.

The blow fractured the parietal bone above Ramos's left ear. What was not clear was how soon he will be able to return to Real Betis, the Spanish club team for which he plays professionally.

The most optimistic prognosis is that Ramos will be unable to play for two or

three months, said Dean Linke, a U.S. team spokesman. Linke added that it was possible that the midfielder would be sidelined up to six months.

In either case, because he is under contract to the Spanish team, Ramos will be unavailable for the inaugural season of Major League Soccer, which is expected to begin play next April.

The league is hoping to rely on the name recognition of American World Cup players to fill out its rosters and attract fan support. But Ramos, John Harkes, Eric Wynalda, Ernie Stewart, Brad Friedel, Thomas Dooley and Roy Wegerle are under contract to European teams. Offers from Europe have also been made to the U.S. Soccer Federation for the contracts of Alexi Lalas, Mike Sorber, Paul Caligiuri, Joe-Max Moore and Cobi Jones, said Bill Nuttall, general manager of the federation.

These latter five players remain under contract to the federation until October. They could either be sold or loaned to European teams, Nuttall said. If the players are loaned, it is possible they could return to play in the new American league next spring.

Three other players — Claudio Reyna, Frank Klopas and Mike Burns — essentially are free agents, able to cut their own deals with any foreign league. Those

players under contract to the federation would be sold for a transfer fee, of which the player generally receives 10 percent.

Many feel that Major League Soccer cannot survive without the top American players. But the best American players feel they need the experience gained from playing against top competition every week in Europe if the U.S. team is to advance beyond the second round in the 1998 World Cup, when the field is expanded from 24 to 32 teams.

Citing the uncertainty regarding salaries, ticket sales and the quality of competition in Major League Soccer, Harkes said: "All of us would like to come back. Right now I don't see why."

Whether Milutinovic returns as head coach is another uncertainty. He is a peripatetic man, having coached Mexico in 1986 and Costa Rica in 1990. With his most recent success with the Americans, Milutinovic has further embellished his reputation.

His contract expires in December, and there is speculation that he may coach the Japanese national team. Discussions about his future here are not expected to take place until after the federation holds its presidential election in August.

"I don't decide," Milutinovic said. "People have that fate in their hands."

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Coming This Weekend: The Magnificent Seven Take On King Kong

BOSTON—It's a United Nations chamber of 24 seats, only eight of them occupied. Germany is the first to speak.

"Now that our American friends are gone," he says with a smirk, "I think we can move along with normal business."

Brazil slams a hand on the round table and says, "Who placed you in charge?"

"I placed myself in charge, four years ago," Germany says, not a little smugly. "When was the last time you won the championship? I don't think I see Pelé in this room."

The Bulgarian says, coldly, "Perhaps I should remind my German friend that had he been supervised by my referee in the second round, then a penalty kick most certainly would have been ordered against Germany with the unfortunate but entirely possible consequence of excluding him from trying to order the rest of us around inside these chambers."

"If only I could have said this so eloquently," says Italy, with a respectful nod to the Bulgarian.

Germany smiles, hands clasped, until the room is quiet. "Must we bicker?" he says, and he makes a point of looking at everyone except Brazil. "I am speaking to my European friends and former comrades. Is it not clear that we rule the football world? I am speaking"—and now he is staring across the table at Brazil—"I am directing these comments to my neighbors from Sweden, to Romania, to *Italia* and *Espana*, to the Netherlands—and, of course, to my dear Bulgarian friend, to whom my congratulations for achieving the quarterfinal are accompanied by condolences that your journey cannot possibly go further."

Bulgaria says quietly, "I vow to destroy you in the quarterfinal."

To which Germany responds, "You did a wonderful job in your penalty shootout with Mexico. That must have been very difficult."

Just then there is a banging at the door, a muffled wailing. Instinctively the Romanian jumps to his feet, but Brazil casually motions for him to sit.

"It is only Maradona," says Brazil with a bored look. "In a few minutes he will forget why he has come. Until then, perhaps each of you will accept a cigar from me, which I offer humbly in celebration of our ascension to the quarterfinals of the 15th World Cup—which, may I remind you, was known as the Jules Rimet Trophy until I became the first to win it three times, at which point this most beautiful trophy was retired."

"And then Pelé retired," says Germany with a sigh. Italy shouts, "I too have three World Cup trophies."

"Yes, I believe you won it in 1934 and 1938," says Germany. "I had a grandfather who used to remember this, but he died a long time ago."

For a moment they must concentrate on lighting their cigars.

Germany leans back, looking dreamily into his own smoke, and announces, "I think we can agree that it is Germany, with three World Cups since 1934, which has dominated in the modern era."

"Ever since the war, don't you mean," says the Netherlands.

Maradona is kicking and slapping at the door, and the quarterfinalists seem to be enjoying it—until Sweden yanks the cigar from his mouth and declares, with a subdued horror: "Are we sure this is not the police trying to break in?"

They look at Sweden. Slowly he points to the sign posted behind him: **SMOKING PROHIBITED**.

The others break into a huge, throaty laugh—especially the Spaniard who is standing on the table, laughing through his cigar-clenched teeth, unscrewing the smoke detector from the ceiling. He tosses it on the floor and the Romanian and the Italian, giggling, run over and take turns stomping it.

When all have returned to their seats and settled down, they realize that their outburst apparently has frightened away Maradona.

"Shall we get down to business," Germany says, without phrasing the question.

"He so simply takes charge!" Brazil says to the other Europeans. None of them responds.

"So," Germany says, looking up from the briefcase opened before him, pen in hand. "The first game of the quarterfinal round is Spain vs. Italy this coming Saturday in Boston."

"I have seen Italy and I can only express my joy that I will not be playing Nigeria," Spain says evenly. "I mean to say that I shall have no problem against Italy—just as I shall have no problem in the semifinal against you!" He is pointing his cigar at Germany.

"Hey, hey!" shouts Bulgaria. Germany turns to Italy and says, "Do you wish to respond?"

Italy is propped back, hands on his belly, a lippy smile around his cigar. "Roberto Baggio will speak for us," he says.

"We shall see," says Germany. "The next match is the Netherlands against Brazil in Dallas. Brazil withdraws his cigar to speak, but Germany is talking to the Netherlands: "You will win on Saturday for Europe."

"Without Rudi Voller and Marco van Basten, in the afternoon heat of Dallas, it is going to be very difficult," the Netherlands admits.

Germany, staring, says: "You must win."

And Brazil, which has been the class of the tournament, smiles a contented smile toward the defending champion—whose face, as he hunches to write, wrinkles much more easily than it did in 1990. Calmly, Brazil pushes himself away from the table but before he can reach the door, Germany is stating a little too loudly, "Our Brazilian friend needs rest after being tested so thoroughly by the Americans."

The door clicks shut behind Brazil.

"You should not be angering him," the Netherlands says to Germany. "It is we who have to oppose him."

"You have to exhaust him, damage him," Germany says. "Then I will beat him in the final."

"Over Stokichov's body you will," Bulgaria says, making sure of slamming the door on his way out.

"Bulgaria will not be a problem for us Sunday in New Jersey," Germany says flatly, and perhaps a bit too confidently. "The last quarterfinal game on Sunday in San Francisco will be... here he does have to resort to the schedule. "... Sweden and Romania."

Sweden looks at Romania, and Romania looks at Sweden. They both slug.

"Very well. Good luck to all," Germany says, closing his briefcase. But his fellow Europeans can all see that he is concerned about Brazil.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The homecoming party for Ireland's team is back on: A day after organizers canceled plans for a welcoming ceremony, officials announced that the festivities will go ahead after all Thursday in Dublin's Phoenix Park.

Up to 19 of the 22 members of the team are due to fly back to Ireland, including, he said, its coach, Jack Charlton.

The British bookmakers William Hill said a man it would identify only as a Malaysian had lost £121,000 (\$186,000) betting on Mexico to beat Bulgaria.

Graham Sharpe, a William Hill spokesman, said it was the biggest loss on a soccer bet that the bookmaker could remember.

Had the man won, he would have gotten £255,000. Said Sharpe, "When you bet that amount of money you tend to be philosophical about losing, rather than upset. We expect to hear from him again soon."

Italians' joy over their team's victory was marred when a 15-year-old boy who fired a pistol at a celebration in the town of Herculaneum, near Naples, accidentally killed his 7-year-old cousin, police said.

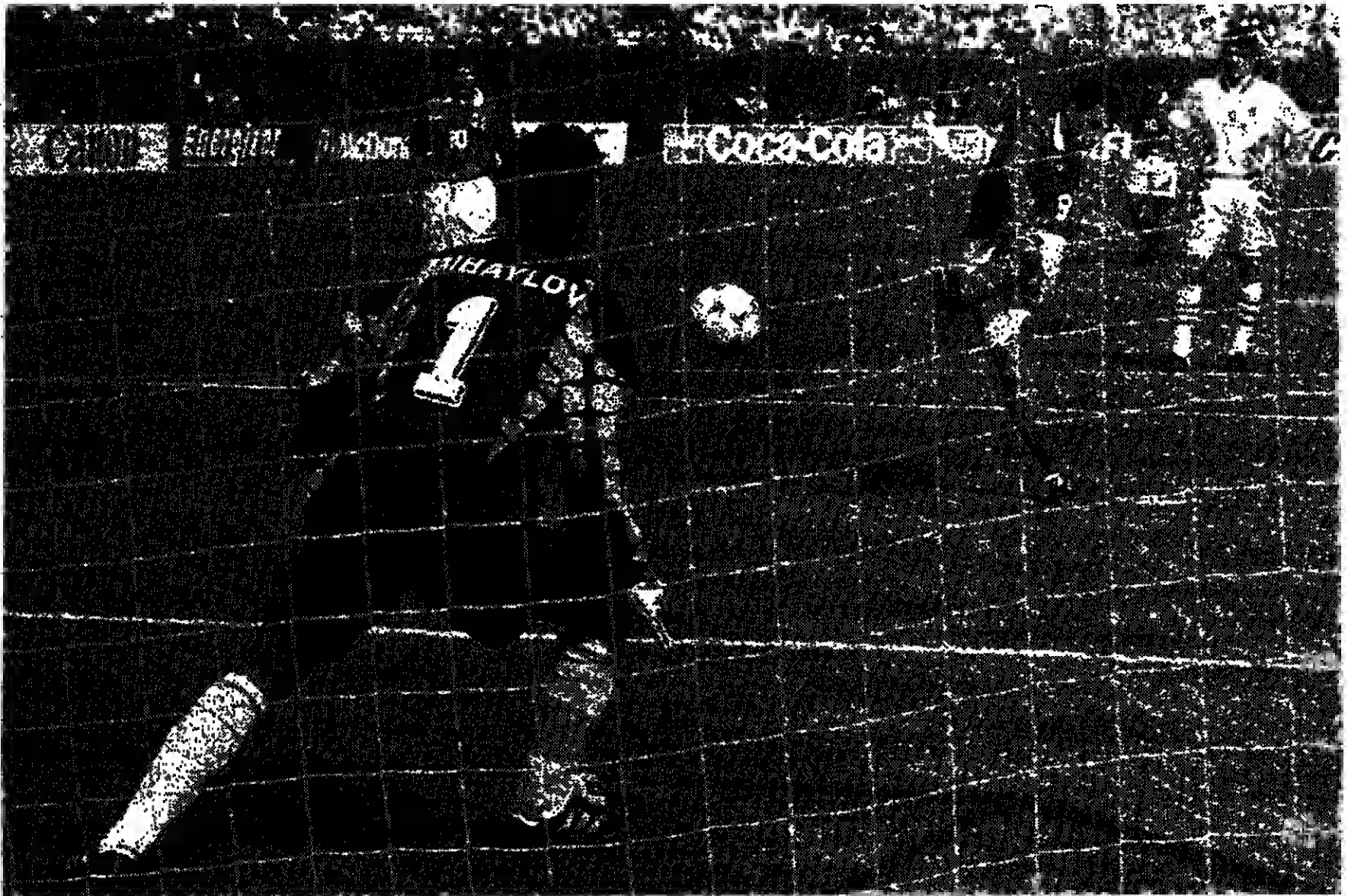
Salvatore Oliva died in hospital after he was hit by a bullet in the heart. Police said his uncle, Domenico Giampaglia, had a permit for the gun but was charged with not having kept it out of the reach of children.

South Korea has selected Anatoli Bychovets of Ukraine to replace Kim Ho as coach of the national team, officials said. He quit last week after his team failed to win a match in the United States. Bychovets, 47, who has been a technical adviser to South Korea's team since February, coached the Soviet team that won the Olympic gold medal in Seoul.

Carlos Bilardo, who coached Argentina to the World Cup title in 1986, will be offered at least a three-year contract to head Uruguay's team, the president of the Uruguayan association said.

The 12-point penalty imposed on English Premier League club Tottenham for making irregular payments has been cut to six points on appeal, but a record £600,000 (\$920,000) fine has been increased to £1.5 million, the FA said.

(Reuters, AP)



Alberto Garcia Aspe beat Bulgarian goalkeeper Borislav Mihaylov to give Mexico a tie in the 18th minute, but also was instrumental in its losing the shootout.

Dutch Players Say the Orange Flame's Now Fully Lit

By Alex Yanniss
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida—The Orange Flame from the Netherlands is burning again, in a way reminiscent of 1974 and 1978, when the Dutch reached the championship game of those tournaments.

After an average showing in the first round, the Dutch unleashed a spark in the second round with a 2-0 triumph over Ireland that earned them a date with Brazil Saturday in Dallas.

The Dutch played so well against Ireland that their coach, Dick Advocaat, allowed the players to spend Tuesday with their wives or girlfriends at a local resort. The players worked out only lightly in the evening before leaving Wednesday morning for Dallas to play in the quarterfinals for the first time since 1978.

The two times the Dutch lost the championship game it was to the host country, Germany in 1974 and Argentina in 1978. This year, the United States will not be a problem, but Brazil will be.

"In a way, it's a shame that we have to

play Brazil so early," said Dennis Bergkamp, who scored the first goal against the Irish. "I think both of us deserve to be at least in the semifinals."

While the Brazilians had trouble finishing in their 1-0 elimination of the United States on Monday, the Dutch were effective in every department against Ireland.

"In the game against Ireland, we took our game to another level," Bergkamp

said. "Some of us felt that the tournament really starts after the first round."

The Dutch indeed played at a higher level against the Irish, who not only played poorly but committed two crucial mistakes on defense that led to the two goals.

In a change from their lineup in the three games of the first round, the Dutch played with two genuine wings against the Irish. Advocaat used Marc Overmars on the right and Peter van Vossen on the left,

and they got behind the Irish fullbacks with consistency.

Brazil's outside backs are a little faster and swifter, but they still had trouble with the speed of Cobi Jones and Ernie Stewart in the victory over the United States.

"I think it will be a beautiful game," Wim Jonk, the Dutch midfielder who scored the second goal against Ireland, said about the meeting with Brazil. "Both teams like to attack. We like to show the beautiful side of soccer. I think it will be a fantastic game, like Romania and Argentina."

For the skeptics who believe that the Brazilians are not as strong as they appear, Bergkamp had a warning. "Brazil is Brazil," he said. "They are very good, very talented and have two great forwards in Bebeto and Romário."

Ronald Koeman, the Dutch captain, sounded as if his team had not quite displayed all its weapons thus far.

"Each team has its own qualities, and we'll show them as we progress," he said. "Our goal is to reach the final."



Leonardo, left, in practice: "I would like for them to know how sorry I am."

Brazil's Leonardo 'Devastated' By Injury to U.S. Midfielder

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA CLARA, Calif.—Brazilian defender Leonardo was the villain of the match against the United States, but the remorseful man who spoke to reporters after practice a day later was bearing a message of anti-violence.

Leonardo, 24, said he expected FIFA, which was meeting late Wednesday, to suspend him from the rest of the tournament for throwing an elbow that fractured a bone in Tab Ramos's skull.

But Leonardo said that he was not as concerned about himself as he was about Ramos. Leonardo visited the U.S. midfielder for 15 minutes Monday night.

"I got from him all anybody could hope for," said Leonardo, who spoke with Ramos in English but made his remarks to reporters in his native Portuguese. "He not only accepted my apology, he wished me luck in my career."

"I am devastated by what happened. I watched the video later, and it looked intentional. It gives a horrible impression.

But I tell you from the depths of my heart that I had no intention of hurting him. He was holding me, and I wanted to get free. Three or four times, people were holding me. I was frustrated. But nothing justifies hitting another player."

"When I swung my arm, he was falling. If he hadn't been, I don't think my elbow would have hit him. It was the worst part of his face to hit. I didn't realize how badly I had hurt him until I saw the reaction of the other American players."

"I would like for them to know how sorry I am in my heart and my head. Violence doesn't have a place on the soccer field."

Brazil's coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira, said he had not decided who will replace Leonardo in Saturday's quarterfinal in Dallas against the Netherlands.

Leonardo is required to sit out at least one game because of his red card, but Parreira said he was told that FIFA President Joao Havelange, a Brazilian, had said in an interview that the suspension would cover the rest of Brazil's tournament games.

FIFA Banishes Brazilian Player From Rest of the Tournament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS—Brazil's Leonardo, sent off for elbowing U.S. midfielder Tab Ramos in the head during Monday's match, was banned Wednesday for four matches.

FIFA's disciplinary committee, obviously wanting to make an example, handed out its heaviest penalty of this tournament. The suspension will keep Leonardo from playing in any more of Brazil's matches in this World Cup final.

It previously had barred Romania's Ion Vlăduțiu for three matches for a thigh-high foul on Switzerland's Christophe Ohrel.

FIFA's secretary general, Sepp Blatter, said of the disciplinary committee's ruling: "They realized it was aggression. It was a revenge foul. This was revenge."

The "out" did not take into consideration his apology or the fact that the player was still in hospital.

FIFA said Brazil had three days to lodge an appeal because the suspension was for longer than two matches. Leonardo was also fined 10,000 Swiss francs.

Italy's Gianfranco Zola was banned for two matches for a "serious foul play" in Tuesday's second round match with Nigeria.

Zola was ordered off only 11 minutes after he came onto the field as a second-half substitute for what looked like a wild

retaliatory tackle after he had a penalty appeal turned down.

But television replays showed he failed to make any contact with the Nigerian defender, Augustine Eguavoen.

Bulgaria's Emil Kremenliev, ordered off along with Mexico's Luis Garcia after a second yellow card, will miss the quarterfinal against Germany.

The Mexican and Syrian referees who came under heavy criticism for their handling of Tuesday's second-round matches were not named to officiate in the quarterfinals when FIFA made its selections on Wednesday.

FIFA left out Pablo Brizio of Mexico, who sent off Italy's Gianfranco Zola for an innocuous tackle in the match with Nigeria, and Jamal Sharif of Syria, who showed red cards to a Bulgarian and a Mexican in the day's other game.

Brizio and Sharif were not on the list either of the nine referees retained for the rest of the tournament, although FIFA gave no explanation for its choices.

The referees for the quarterfinals: Italy vs. Spain, Sándor Puhl of Hungary; Netherlands vs. Brazil, Rodrigo Badilla of Costa Rica; Bulgaria vs. Germany, José Joaquín Torres of Colombia; and Romania vs. Sweden, Philip Don of England.



German Players Are Confident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO—Bulgaria will be a tough quarterfinal opponent for Germany, but the defending champion's players expect to clear the hurdle.

Speaking after Bulgaria's penalty shootout victory over Mexico, Germany's captain, Lothar Matthäus, said that "after our performance against Belgium I think we must be slight favorites."

Said striker Jürgen Klinsmann: "I think if we play with as much speed as against Belgium, we can beat anyone. But the single-elimination system is such that you have one bad day and you are on the first plane home."

The squad was reduced to 20 on Tuesday when midfielder Mario Basler went home to be with his wife, who is having problems with her pregnancy.

Matthäus, who said he was recovering from the cut on his right foot, added: "I expect nothing to stand in my way of playing. I have a bit of pain but I expect to train fully by Friday."

If he plays, he would tie the record number of appearances now held by Uwe Seeler of Germany, Władysław Żmuda of Poland and Diego Maradona, the Argentine star whose failed drug test prevented him from breaking the record.

POSTCARD

Mozart, Warsaw Style

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

WARSAW — At a time when the big state arts institutions in Eastern Europe are often stumbling, feisty smaller companies need a gimmick. At first glance, the Warsaw Chamber Opera's annual Mozart Festival (this year, June 15-July 26), in which every single dramatic work Mozart ever composed is presented in fully staged performances, might seem just such a gimmick.

It has certainly put this 33-year-old company on the map. It tours widely in Western Europe and has an invitation to do its entire Mozart repertory in Paris in 1995 and in Germany. But talking to Stefan Sutkowski, the company's founder and guiding force, and attending a couple of performances, gives a deeper impression. Sutkowski is a man with a mission, or several missions. It would seem that his company's success is a result of his idealism, not marketing ploys.

Sutkowski's budget is only \$3 million: \$1 million from public sources, \$1 million from sponsors and tours and the third million from a daily, desperate hustle ("My great problem is this third million," he said). Yet he manages not just his summer Mozart Festival, which over the next few years will perform every note of Mozart's music.

There is also a September festival, now 15 years old, of Polish music from the Baroque to the Romantic; a Baroque opera festival in October, and a regular season that concentrates on repertory from Peri through Monteverdi to Donizetti, but includes the simpler first version of Poland's national opera, Moniuszko's "Halka," and a few 20th-century Polish scores. That's not counting his research center for Polish music, his collection of scores and parts on paper and microfilm, and his project to publish monographs and a general history of Polish music in Polish and English.

But the centerpiece is Mo-

zart. Sutkowski began in the mid-1980s to point toward the 200th anniversary of the composer's death in 1991. He and a stage director, Ryszard Peryt, conceived the idea of not only staging all the theatrical works, including uncompleted scores and Masonic and liturgical rituals, but of doing them with the same director-designer team, Peryt and Andrzej Sadowski.

They started in 1988, but it was not until last year that the complete canon was ready in Peryt-Sadowski productions. Most performances are in a 160-seat theater that began life in 1777 as a Calvinist church and became the company's home base in 1986. Other performances are given in historic sites around Warsaw, all dating from the late 18th century.

None of which would mean much if the performances were provincial. But they aren't. In any case, what this company has to offer is an overview and the chance to hear bits of exotic that are hardly ever staged.

All performances are accompanied by one of the company's two contemporary-instrument orchestras; there is an original-instrument ensemble for operas composed between 1600 and 1730. Sutkowski, a musicologist, prepares many of his performing editions. He is a pragmatist when it comes to Mozart: Besides contemporary instruments, he avoids lavish vocal ornamentation, countenances some cuts and opposes superlatives. But in a 1950s-ish sort of way, the performances have zip and style, and the \$7.50 top price is hard to beat.

Considering the economic travails of Eastern Europe just now, the achievement approaches the miraculous. Sutkowski says he has been able, by and large, to stage defuncts. "Of course, I've lost a few singers," he said. "But mostly they come back. We are some sort of family. As in families, sometimes you have problems. But we are together."

Darryl Pinckney and the Promised Land

By Laura Winters

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — "No one sat me down and told me I was a Negro," Darryl Pinckney's novel "High Cotton" begins. "That was something I figured out on the fly, late in my childhood career as a snoop, like discovering that babies didn't come from an exchange of spinach during a kiss." This wry and devastating sally launched both a first novel and a literary career for Pinckney in 1992.

The story of a young black man's attempt to mold his identity in the face of heritage and 20th-century reality, "High Cotton" treats the theme of growing up black in America with a fresh, poetic hand. Pinckney, who had developed a quiet following for his essays in "The New York Review of Books," suddenly found himself acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic. Two years later, impeccable in gray flannel, Pinckney has the casual elegance and wicked irony of one of his own characters.

One morning in Cambridge, he slid into a restaurant booth and breathed a sigh of relief at having found, at least temporarily, his Holy Grail. "Scrambled eggs, Barbara Stausand on the soundtrack, and now a cigarette," he said, leaning back and arching an eyebrow. "Who could ask for more?"

Pinckney has been all too rarely sighted on North American shores in the last few years. He has spent most of his time in Europe, working on a variety of literary and theatrical projects. His stage adaptation of Virginia Woolf's novel "Orlando," with Isabelle Huppert and staged by Robert Wilson, has just finished a second sold-out run at the Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe in Paris before going on to several other European cities.

What brought him back to the States this time was a teaching appointment at Harvard. He taught two classes — English composition and a survey of African-American literature tracing the 20th-century movement of blacks from the country to the city. "Examines the historical context of the migration from the South to the North," his course description reads. "The shift from a rural to an urban culture; the disappointment in the Promised Land, the treadmill of Monday to Monday."

When asked what he looked for in his students, Pinckney laughed. "For the writing class, you had to have ruined your life already," he said. "That's what I told them. So I got these letters saying 'I have all D's and F's, and if you're a man of principle, you'll take me.'"

Though Pinckney jests about dissipated writers, he is anything but. Writing, for him, is a laborious and infinitely painstaking process. He is straightforward about the difficulties of writing an autobiographical African-American novel:

"With black writing, there's such an expectation that it be true," he says. "That sometimes the imaginative requirements aren't valued enough. You want to have the historical truth, but even if sort of loses the point without it, and yet still have a story." Like his protagonist, Pinckney grew up in an upper-middle-class family in Indianapolis and moved to New York to attend Columbia.



Pinckney: Formalism and a sense of humor.

Shortly after graduating, he began writing for The New York Review of Books and eventually joined its staff. Europe had always been a magnet, however, from the days of student trips. He remembers traveling in Italy because "it really looked like that. No one had made it up."

At the end of 1987, Pinckney moved to Berlin, in search of the shabby, electrifying city of Isherwood's "Berlin Stories." It was in Berlin that Pinckney first worked with Robert Wilson. Shortly after arriving there, Pinckney wrote the scenario with Heiner Müller for Wilson's staging of "The Forest," an adaptation of the Gilgamesh legend, at the Freie Volksbühne in 1988.

"I was struck by Darryl's intelligence," Wilson says, "as well as by his formalism and by his sense of humor. In his formalism one sees a mind that's viewing things from a distance, [with] irony and anger and wit and darkness. But in the darkness there is this humor, a kind of joyous light."

What Wilson describes as "formalism" is an attention to structure, an architectural precision that both he and Pinckney have in common. The formalism is evident in Wilson's production of "Orlando," for which Pinckney and Wilson did the original English text adaptation. "Orlando" is a pared-down tour de force with the actress in the title role alone on a nearly bare stage, performing the transformation from man to woman aided only by exquisitely calibrated lighting shifts and a bare minimum of prop and costume changes.

Meanwhile, Pinckney is hard at work on his own literary projects: essays on African-American literature and a long-term project exploring the historical experience of blacks in Germany. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the changes in the East European countries have broadened Pinckney's focus on the subject to include the issue of asylum. Of concern to him as well are immigrants from the Third World, whose plight is not as widely acknowledged.

In "High Cotton," his subject is not only prejudice between races but discord among black people as well. As he notes dryly, "United we stood, which did not include everyone on the block."

Pinckney's is not an inflammatory voice, however, but a deeply human one asking for tolerance and plurality in all things.

"I don't think there's such a thing as 'the black experience,'" he says. "There are many sorts of things that make it up. . . . It's as much a generality as saying 'we' or 'society.'"

"Ralph Ellison and Richard Wright weren't reading novels of the Harlem renaissance," he says. "They were reading Dostoyevsky. They were reading, in Wright's case, Menckens, and in Ellison's case, Joyce. If anything, 'Invisible Man' bears more resemblance to 'Ulysses' than it does to any earlier work by a black. When you're talking about tradition, one should not be so narrow."

Though only 40, Pinckney has found himself dwelling on how tradition is passed from the old to the young. "Youth goes on for so long now, but there comes that time when you wake up and have to say that you're not preparing for life anymore," he says. "It's no longer a misty future. This is it, you're in it, this is what it is."

"Youth has been celebrated so much since the '60s that not having it is a trauma now for a lot of people. A former teacher of mine reminded me of that line. Elizabeth Tudor said: 'Old age came upon me suddenly, like a frost.'"

He paused, and his eyes twinkled. "So I'm thinking, 'Middle age comes upon one suddenly, like a traffic ticket.'"

Laura Winters is on the staff of The New Yorker magazine.

PEOPLE

Cannes Winner to Open New York Film Festival

In another boost for Quentin Tarantino, his film "Pulp Fiction," winner of the Golden Palm at this year's Cannes film festival, was picked to open the 32d New York Film Festival on Sept. 23. The film, inspired by crime fiction of the 1930s and '40s, stars John Travolta, Bruce Willis and Uma Thurman.

One of Lyon's best-known restaurants has closed down after going bankrupt. La Mère Guy, which once rated two Michelin stars, was founded in 1759 and was the haunt of gourmets in a city known for gastronomy. Until a few days ago, the chef Roger Roucou was still in charge as a receiver tried to revive the restaurant.

The flamboyant lawyer William Kunstler is celebrating his 75th birthday at Gus's Place in New York, a restaurant recently shown in the movie "The Paper," as was Kunstler. The invited guests include Ruby Dee and Ossie Davis and Jamil Abul-Muhanna, a Muslim spiritual leader who was known in the 1960s as El Rap Brown, civil rights leader and Black Panther.

"Movies are plagued by the fact that everybody wants the same 10 men and the same 10 women in their movies," Al Pacino said at a promotion of his new movie, "The Shadow." "So you have to get in line."

Barbara Walters and Diane Sawyer say male TV anchors are more competitive than female anchors. "If you're talking about elbows, you shouldn't be talking to the women, really," Sawyer said in the August issue of Vanity Fair. "Peter Jennings and Ted Koppel are far more competitive in their stories, in what they do, than the women," Walters said. "That's nonsense," Jennings snorted.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 5 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe				Asia			
Location	High	Low	Wind	Location	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	26/24	17/12	SE 10-20	Bangkok	33/31	24/20	SE 10-20
Amsterdam	19/18	10/01	SE 10-20	Beijing	31/28	24/21	SE 10-20
Athens	33/31	14/07	SE 10-20	Bombay	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Bahamas	34/32	23/17	SE 10-20	Buenos Aires	29/24	22/17	SE 10-20
Batavia	27/26	18/08	SE 10-20	Calcutta	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Bombay	29/24	18/01	SE 10-20	Chongqing	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Buenos Aires	21/17	14/07	SE 10-20	Guangzhou	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Calcutta	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Hankow	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Canton	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Harbin	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Cebu	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Hong Kong	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Colon	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Kobe	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Dacca	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Manila	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Dhaka	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Medan	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Hankow	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Osaka	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Harbin	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Shanghai	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Hong Kong	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Singapore	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Kobe	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Taipei	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Manila	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Tokyo	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Medan	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Osaka	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Shanghai	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Singapore	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Taipei	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Tokyo	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY				SUNDAY			
Location	High	Low	Wind	Location	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	26/24	17/12	SE 10-20	Bangkok	33/31	24/20	SE 10-20
Amsterdam	19/18	10/01	SE 10-20	Beijing	31/28	24/21	SE 10-20
Athens	33/31	14/07	SE 10-20	Bombay	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Bahamas	34/32	23/17	SE 10-20	Buenos Aires	29/24	22/17	SE 10-20
Batavia	27/26	18/08	SE 10-20	Calcutta	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Bombay	29/24	18/01	SE 10-20	Chongqing	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Buenos Aires	21/17	14/07	SE 10-20	Guangzhou	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Calcutta	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Hankow	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Canton	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Harbin	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Cebu	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Hong Kong	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Colon	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Kobe	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Dacca	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Manila	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Dhaka	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Medan	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Hankow	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Osaka	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Harbin	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Shanghai	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Hong Kong	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Singapore	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Kobe	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Taipei	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Manila	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20	Tokyo	30/28	26/20	SE 10-20
Medan	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Osaka	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Shanghai	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Singapore	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Taipei	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				
Tokyo	28/24	18/08	SE 10-20				

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-661-0111	Italy	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
China, PRC	10811	Lebanon	155-0011	Chile	000-0312
Hong Kong	018-872	Lithuania	84-196	Colombia	980-11-0010
India	000-117	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica	111
Indonesia	001-801-11	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	119
Japan	009-111	Malta	0800-890-110	El Salvador	190
Korea	009-111	Monaco	194-0011	Guatemala	190
Malaysia	800-0111	Netherlands	06-022-9113	Honduras	123
New Zealand	000-911	Norway	800-190-11	Mexico	95-800-462-4240
Philippines	105-11	Poland	05017-3-228	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Singapore	800-0111-111	Portugal	01-800-4288	Panama	109
Sri Lanka	430-430	Romania	01-800-4288	Paraguay	191
Taiwan	0080-10288-4	Russia	0800-011-77	Peru	196
Thailand	0019-991-1111	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Sweden	00-0410
EUROPE					
Austria	8-14111	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0410
Belgium	022-905-011	Switzerland	020-795-611	Venezuela	80-011-120
Denmark	00-1800-0010	U.K.	0500-05-0011	CARIBBEAN	
France	99-38-0011	Ukraine	84-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Germany	00-420-00101	MIDDLE EAST			
Greece	8001-0010	Bahrain	800-001	Bermuda	1-800-872-2881
Hungary	000-900-0111	Cyprus	080-90010	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Israel	177-400-2727	Granada	1-800-872-2881
AMERICAS					
Argentina	001-800-200-1111	Jordan	026-801	Jamaica	0-800-872-2881
Bolivia	0-800-4312	Lebanon (Beirut)	0800-011-77	Neth. Ants	001-800-872-2881
Brazil	0-800-4312	Qatar	0800-011-77	S. Kina/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Canada	1-800-550-000	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	AFRICA	
Chile	000-0312	Turkey	0800-12277	Egypt (Cairo)	510-0200
Colombia	980-11-0010	U.A.R.	800-121	Gabon	080-001
Costa Rica	111	AMERICAS			
Ecuador	119	Argentina	001-800-200-1111	Gambia	00011
El Salvador	190	Bolivia	0-800-4312	Kenya	080-010
Guatemala	190	Brazil	0-800-4312	Liberia	797-797
Honduras	123	Canada	1-800-550-000	South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Mexico	95-800-462-4240	Chile	000-0312		
Nicaragua (Managua)	174	Colombia	980-11-0010		
Panama	109	Costa Rica	111		
Paraguay	191	Ecuador	119		
Peru	196	El Salvador	190		
Sweden	00-0410	Guatemala	190		
Uruguay	00-0410	Honduras	123		
Venezuela	80-011-120	Mexico	95-800-462-4240		